

Clyde board gives hope to third yard

From JOHN KERR in Glasgow

The prospects for saving at least one more of the yards of Upper Clyde builders brightened considerably yesterday after a meeting between the new management and the old.

Mr Hugh Stenhouse, chairman of the Government-supported Govan and Lint-e divisions of UCS, said: "The fog is lifting, there is now hope." Mr Dan Garvey, joint president of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, added: "We believe we have made the first definite step towards finding a way to keeping the four yards open."

The basis for this general satisfaction was Mr Stenhouse's readiness to consider the possibility of including the Scotstoun yard in his new company. He made it clear that resources could not stretch to consideration of taking over the Clydebank yard, but the company would carry out a feasibility study of Scotstoun.

Lisbon puts 29 in trial

Lisbon, September 29 — Twenty-nine Portuguese, arrested by the security police on charges of membership of the Communist Party, are to be tried on charges of conspiracy against the security of the State.

The 29 include Daniel B. A. K. Employees' Union, who led to several demonstrations in Lisbon and Oporto, the accused—they include a woman—are to be tried in Lisbon criminal court. No has been announced.

The security police have held up a number of people in the past few months accused of subversive activity against the State and of working with the Communist Party. Today's arrest said more people, who arrested, would shortly be put on trial.

Those who have so far evaded arrest include the leaders of the Revolutionary Action, a militia group which the State says is closely linked to the Communist Party. The group has claimed responsibility for a number of bomb attacks this year. — Reuters.

Blacker mood in Concorde dispute

By JOHN O'CALLAGHAN

There was such a sharp increase in bitterness in the Concorde "black" dispute yesterday that Mr Ron Nethercott, regional secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said: "It did mean that the whole world will be out tomorrow." A dispute is over redundancy.

Supervisors at the British Aircraft Corporation factories at Filton and Fairford told workers yesterday that they have half an hour to leave the factory or face a "black" work on Concorde. According to the management, workers were sent home, the union sources put the highest—possibly more than 100—Mr Nethercott claimed senior management at BAC used to speak to him yesterday when he telephoned to ask what was happening.

Although management's ultimatum to individual workers made feeling worse, there was a hope that a solution may be found today. On union side a meeting between the sides in the dispute and Mr Bristol MPs, including Mr Tony Wedgwood, is expected to start this afternoon in Bristol.

Mr John Ferguson Smith, managing director of BAC's commercial aircraft division, cancelled a trip to France in order to be available. Mr Nethercott said last night: "If could get a meeting between Smith and the union side we might be able to find a way out of this."

On yesterday's developments the focus was on shop-floor workers. These are not, however, at the core of the dispute, but the 420-out of nearly 500—BAC workers made redundant are said to be in the sign and development sections. They have no work because as yet there is no success to Concorde.

A BAC spokesman said: "They are the victims of the Concorde situation." The confrontation has occurred on

the shop floor because, according to the company, "there are jobs there that can be seen to be doing, whereas in a white collar design situation the job is not always so easy to point to."

The unions are not disputing that redundancies may be necessary. Mr Nethercott said: "We are not daft. We know that these problems exist. But we want to be consulted. The first I heard of these particular cases was what I read in the evening paper. That is no way to conduct business—it makes any idea of partnership in the industry of industrial democracy a nonsense."

By their action today the management have made a bad situation worse. No Russian spy could have done as much damage to the Concorde as the management.

First redundancy notices to 130 monthly paid staff went out yesterday. The remainder are expected tomorrow.

The explosion which killed a naval rating and injured 14 others aboard the ageing submarine, HMS Alliance, at Portland yesterday was almost certainly caused by the ignition of gas escaping from one of her two enormous batteries.

These are used to propel the submarine at depth and were being charged by her diesel engines while the crew slept. Near the end of the recharging they give off hydrogen which should be ventilated or burnt in the engines.

Forty-eight men were sleeping in the accommodation space immediately above the No. 1 battery when the explosion occurred at 2 a.m. The man who died, Chief Electrical Artificer Raymond Kimber, aged 33, of

Friendly at last over the road

By Malcolm Stuart

LONDON'S most experienced China-watchers—the employees of the Royal Institute of British Architects—saw a remarkable sight as they left their offices in Portland Place last night.

The solid oak door of the Chinese legation on the opposite side of the road was wide open and the ground floor windows, shuttered since long before the cultural revolution, were brightly lit. And there in the porch was a notice inviting the British public to see a "photo exhibition on China's achievements in socialist construction."

There had been no prior announcement and the exhibition has not been advertised but the notice says it will be open daily from 5.30 p.m. to 9 p.m. until October 2. The first visitors were the curious staff of RIBA who over the years have seen axe-men run wild, frantic relatives attempting to obtain news of people interned in China, and the constant presence of police and intelligence service guards.

A few other casual passers-by

wandered in and there was a sprinkling of obviously committed Britons, like a young couple with Chairman Mao badges who stared intently at photographs of worker-controlled factories. Another visitor for whom every degree of thaw is plainly welcome was Mr P. S. Marshall, secretary of the Sino-British Trade Council. "Many of these pictures are of newly developed industrial areas of which little has been known until now," he said.

The exhibition is in two ground floor rooms which probably had the same wallpaper when Sun Yat Sen was a prisoner on the top floor. "The offices are upstairs," said a first secretary, Mr Li Wen Cheng.

Visitors were offered Chinese-made cigarettes. The tobacco blend tasted almost "Senior Service."

Although one of the pictures showed the Peking "grape wine brewery," the legation staff gave their

guests glasses of British-made soft drinks. The pictures for the most part showed a considerable advancement in Chinese public relations. No violent condemnations of those with different views and the only threat was a caption which read, "The Chinese people are determined to liberate their sacred territory of Taiwan."

Themes of the different montages were taken from the thoughts of Chairman Mao but he was shown in only one colour picture. The thoughts intruded only rarely into the captions. There was "Veteran worker Li Chang Mao of Tientsin No. 2 workers' textile mill" who learned to "analyse the performance of machinery with Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and solved the difficult problem of snapping of woolen yarn on warping frames."

But the remarkable Taching industrial area which has been developed

on wild prairie seemed to be attributed basically to the hard work of the Chinese people. The same is true of China's first satellite and the huge dams under construction in Hanan province.

More curious was the medical section, devoted mainly to the achievements of acupuncture. This was shown as a cure for poliomyelitis and deafness and in use as an anaesthetic for a major abdominal operation. All the photographs are of a high quality and the colour reproduction is remarkable.

Beaming members of the legation staff in grey high collared suits outnumbered visitors. Few spoke English but two interpreters were on hand to translate the compliments of the guests.

Now that the doors of the legation had been opened to the public, 22 years after the revolution, would there be further contacts with the people of Britain? "We are very keen for people to learn about the People's Republic of China," said Mr Li, through his interpreter. "You know too little about us."



OPEN DOOR POLICY: Inside the Chinese Legation are Mr H. P. Li, Mr Li Wen-Cheng and Mr Szu Fu-Kao, of the legation staff, with Miss Penn and Mr Marshall of the Sino-British Trade Council

Chinese cancel banquet

Peking, September 29 — The traditional banquet tomorrow, the eve of the twenty-second anniversary of the People's Republic of China, has been cancelled. Instead, a reception will be given by the Foreign Ministry in the Great Hall of the People on Peking's square of the "Gate of Heavenly Peace."

Like the decision not to hold the October 1 National Day parade, this was "another reform we have made," the Foreign Ministry said.

The fact that the invitation to the reception did not come from Mr Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister, who is normally host at the banquet, indicates that he may not make his traditional speech this year.

Although Mr Chou has been as active as ever, and received leaders of the Al Fatah Palestinian guerrilla organisation last night, the decision not to hold the banquet may lead to further speculation on the lines of that prompted by the decision not to hold the National Day parade. But most diplomats here tend to accept the Chinese explanation that these are reforms, mainly for economic reasons.

The decision to hold a reception instead of a banquet was not a last-minute affair. Usually, invitations to events on the eve of National Day arrive only within hours of the commencement of the functions.

In a relaxation of measures in Peking, diplomats were told today that visits to the Great Wall of China, 40 miles north of the capital, could be made without permission.—Reuters.

Moscow hints at show trials

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

The first hint that the Soviet Union may be considering some kind of "show trials" of British citizens charged with espionage has appeared in the Communist Party newspaper "Pravda."

A signed commentary by Mr Victor Mayevsky, angrily rebutting the suggestion that Soviet diplomats and officials in Britain had been engaging in irregular activities, went on to assert that British citizens in the Soviet Union have been put on trial in the past when it was necessary to prove that they were engaging in espionage.

There was no comment in Whitehall last night. It is possible that the "Pravda" article, over the name of a columnist known to be close to the leaders in the Kremlin, is a deliberate attempt to shake the nerve of the British Government and to make it think about the expulsion of officials against 105 Soviet officers in this country.

But officials in London who have served in Eastern Europe are grudgingly aware that the Russians have the means and the know-how to stage "any trials" in Moscow if they decide to retaliate in this way.

There is some anxiety, too, at the fact that no charges are being brought against any of the 105 Soviet citizens named on the expulsion list. It can be argued that this weakens the case being made by the Prime Minister and Sir Alec Douglas-Home, since there is precedent for holding trials of Soviet spies in the British courts. The most celebrated case involved Mr Konon Molody, who had posed as a Canadian under the name

of Gordon Lonsdale. Molody was convicted after a long trial at the Old Bailey.

The Mayevsky article in "Pravda" says that the expulsion order, requiring Soviet officials to leave with their families by Friday of next week, was a device intended to cover up the activities of the British Intelligence services against the nations of the Communist block. It goes on: "British intelligence uses British businessmen, tourists, journalists, and scientists for its sinister aims. More than once our press has cited facts about the espionage activities of some British citizens whom we have had to put on trial or expel from the Soviet Union. The British Government should give serious thought to what it is driving at, and what consequences the anti-Soviet action it has undertaken will have."

The article described the British Conservative Government as the most reactionary of this century. It also referred to the activities of the "reactionary press" in Britain in whipping up a campaign against the Soviet Union.

In spite of the hostility in Moscow, British businessmen proposing to visit the Soviet Union are not being advised to cancel their plans. Both the Foreign Office and the Department of Trade and Industry are encouraging prospective travellers to stick to prepared plans rather than cancel them, since expulsion of the spies is regarded as an action which

removes an obstacle to good relations.

At the same time, prospective travellers are being warned by Whitehall that they should immediately notify the British Embassy on arrival in Moscow, so that their presence is known. And to avoid provocation or the pretext for any kind of retaliatory action, British citizens are warned that they should observe regulations about photography, traffic, and so on with the greatest attention.

Expulsions as warning to Germany, page 2

More jobs 'on way'

THE BREAKTHROUGH point in unemployment has now been reached, Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, said yesterday. There would be a vast improvement in the unemployment figures during the coming year, he said. Sir John, who had inspected Europe's steepest coal face at Liddon Colliery, near Canook, Staffordshire, and felt pleasure would soon start to improve.

For arts: The next chairman of the Arts Council is to be Mr Patrick Gibson, the publisher. He will take over when Lord Goodman's office ends in April. Mr Gibson, aged 55, is chairman of Pearson Longman, the publishing group comprising the "Financial Times," Westminster Press, Longman, and Penguin.

For charity: Five West Bromwich businessmen have been selected to be mayors for successfully searching three tons of rubbish to find a purse containing £9 yesterday gave the money to a children's charity. Mrs Lillian Cornfield, a widow, had accidentally left the purse in some newspapers put out for collection.

Gas caused submarine blast

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Defence Correspondent

Portsmouth is believed to have struck his head on a table as he was thrown from his bunk. Lieutenant Peter Lester, who was also thrown from his bunk in separate quarters, said the submarine was immediately filled with thick acid smoke.

"Men were lying with broken legs after being thrown about by the blast. The internal partitions, locker tables, and bunks were all badly twisted by the explosion and those who were not hurt got clear through other compartments, taking the injured with them."

He said that luckily there was no fire and the drills they had been trained to carry out stood them in good stead.

The injured were taken to hospitals at Portland and Weymouth, and to the naval

sick bay, HMS Osprey. The rest of the 68-man crew were accommodated a board the frigate Ulster, berthed nearby.

The navy is to set up an inquiry but a spokesman said yesterday that sabotage was not suspected.

The Alliance (1,120 tons), an "A" class submarine, is one of the navy's four oldest submarines. She was launched from Vickers's Barrow yard in 1945, intended for operations in the Pacific, and is scheduled to be paid off in October next year.

But the structural damage sustained yesterday—the access hatches to the battery compartment were blown off and the mess deck buckled—may not be worth repairing.

Another "A" class boat, HMS

Artemia, was consigned prematurely to the scrapyard after the tank at her moorings in Gosport earlier this year while being trimmed with her deck batches open. HMS Affray was lost in the Channel in April 1951.

The Alliance herself was damaged by two explosions during a NATO Mediterranean exercise in November, 1968. The blasts damaged one of the electric motors while the submarine was submerged.

Earlier that year she ran aground on Bembridge Ledge, off the eastern end of the Isle of Wight and had to be salvaged by tugs.

However, she did acquire a certain measure of glory in her youth, in December, 1947, when she set up a record of 21 days submerged, breathing through her Snort tube to the surface.

Oil strike in old tip

By our Correspondent

A six-acre brick quarry at Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, which was used as a tip by local firms and oil companies for 30 years, is yielding 6,000 gallons of heavy duty oil a week.

The 30ft deep tip was bought by Ellesmere Port borough council for a recreation area. It started extracting the oil when it found it was seeping into sewers and clogging the purification process. Now, after treatment, the oil is used in domestic or office heating boilers.

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Breaking of Soviet spy ring 'warning to Bonn on Ostpolitik'

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, September 29

Whatever other reasons the British Government may have had for breaking the Russian spy ring, one of the purposes—it is widely believed here—was to warn West Germany to be more cautious in its dealing with the Soviet Union. Naturally this interpretation of the British action was quickly advanced by opponents of the Government's Ostpolitik. It is now shared by some thoughtful politicians and commentators, who, behind the expulsions, detect a tactical move by Mr Heath to delay the holding of a European security conference.

Fascists reap a new harvest

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, September 29

Four hundred well-disciplined youths ranging in age from 16 to 28 are attending here the first national assembly of a new organisation belonging to the Movimento Sociale Italiano, the neo-Fascist party which made such remarkable gains in local and regional elections last June. The Youth Front, as it is called, is the merger of some of the party's earlier groups, and at the moment it claims to have 100,000 members, students and workers of both sexes.

The head of the front is Massimo Anderson, a 37-year-old Roman long active in the MSI (Signor Anderson speaks no English: his great-grandfather, a well-known art photographer, was a Londoner who settled in Rome). He thinks that the MSI is already well established in schools and universities, but that there is a rich lode of discontent to be mined among young workers, who are weary of the strikes and continuing violence. He is confident that the enrolment of the Front will swell to 400,000 by next year.

The dedication, diligence, and endurance of the participants at the assembly by the Front strikes an outsider. Yesterday they sat in the banquet hall of a seaside hotel for 13 hours, divided into three sessions, to hear papers read by delegates. The head of the MSI, Signor Almirante, is attending the sessions, which is an indication of how much importance the neo-Fascists are attaching to their new youth recruitment drive.

Liberal group happy with EEC visit

From our Correspondent, Brussels, September 29

A group of 12 leading members of the Liberal Party today ended a visit to the European Commission, reassured on three issues with major implications for Britain. The Commission's regional policy, the future of the European Parliament, and the Community's attitude towards the outside world.

Mr Richard Wainwright, the former MP for Colne Valley who headed the delegation, said the Brussels visit was primarily to discover what influence the UK could have on the development of the Community and what direction that influence should take.

The Commission assured them of its support for a democratically elected European Parliament with both legislative and executive power. Such a Parliament, together with a European Court of Justice would also help to control multi-national companies.

On regional policy the Commission had admitted that the Community's work was still at an embryonic stage. Mr William Mackenzie, secretary of the Scottish Liberal Party, said that there were no reasons why Britain could not continue with its own regional development programmes.

The Liberal group came away with the impression that on regional policy the United Kingdom had much to offer the Six, especially by limiting the growth of "over-heated" central areas.

The British negotiators came under criticism for not asking for duty-free status for exports from Liverpool, along the lines of that granted to Hamburg.

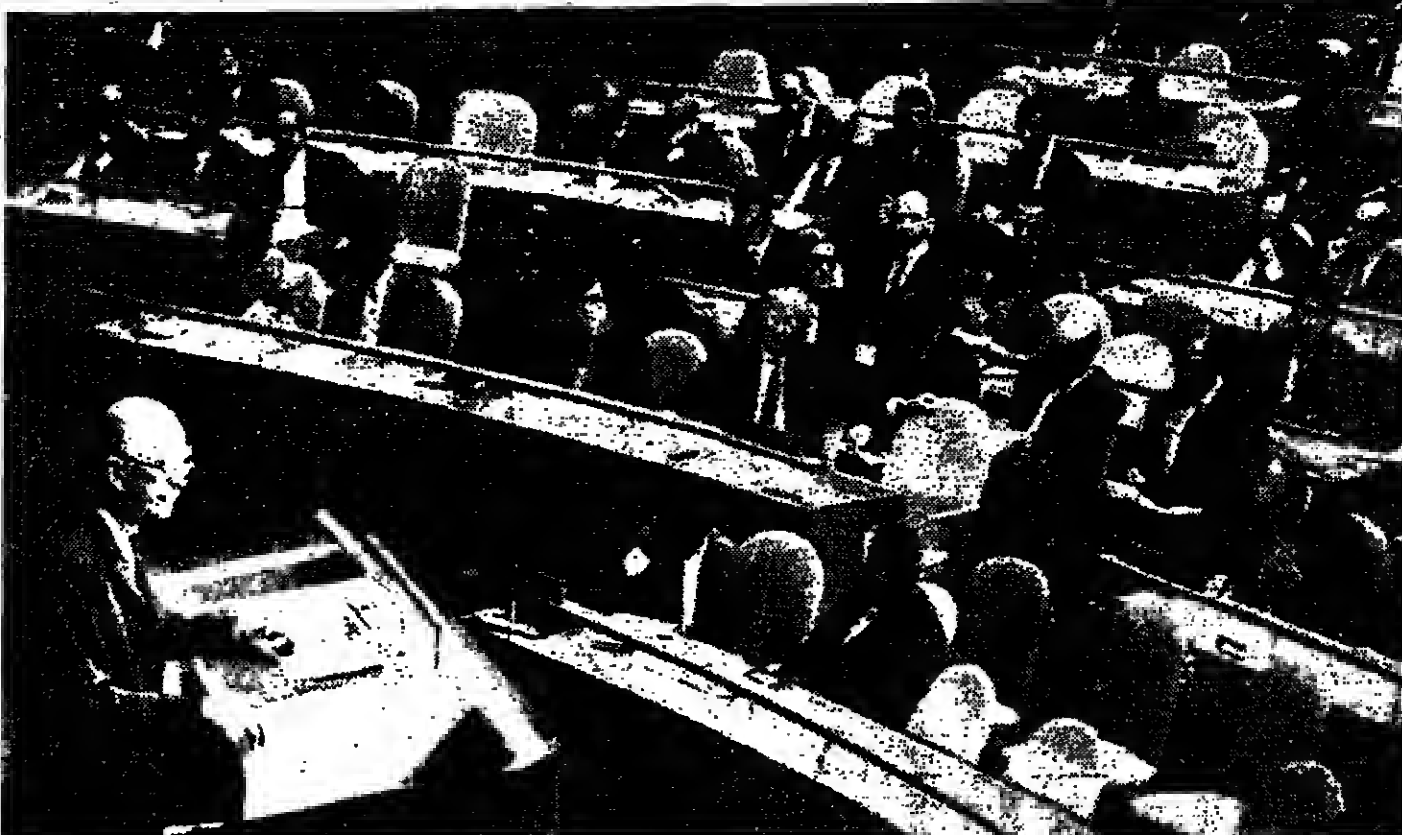
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Sir Alec Douglas-Home addressing the United Nations General Assembly in New York

Chinese off to a good start in Paris

By our Correspondent

Paris, September 29
Mr Pai Hsiang-kuo, China's Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived at Orly Airport this morning at the head of a delegation which is to stay in France for 13 days, bringing the greetings of the people of China to the citizens of France.

He was, he said, very happy about "this friendly visit".

Later, the delegates, unwearied by their two days' journey, began sightseeing with the Eiffel Tower, and went on to the new area of La Défense and to the Louvre and Notre Dame. When they came down from the tower, there was a gathering of well-wishers to applaud the group of small, neat, smiling men who, in their dark blue or dark grey lightweight suits, high-buttoned but mostly with turned-down collars, looked irresistibly like a seminary outing—a seminary of a couple of generations ago.

V-sign

A few spectators held aloft the small red book containing the Thoughts of Mao, and a bearded photographer gave the "V" sign. The "happily appeared not to be understood in the wrong sense, or possibly its significance was not understood in any sense.

Tomorrow, the serious business of the visit begins. The group will be received at Versailles by M. De Gaulle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and will then move to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where they will be met by the Minister of Economy and Finance, M. Giscard d'Estaing, before being M. Pompidou's guests at lunch.

Sir Alec puts case for Mid-East talks

From a Special Correspondent, United Nations, September 29

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, in a major policy review for the General Assembly today, offered a delicately muted proposal that at some stage — "and the time is short" — there must be Middle East talks "at closer range". He was not calling for direct talks now, but the onus of adopting dialogue, he insisted, must be on those "rest with those who now confront each other in arms."

While British sources were loath to admit any shift in policy on a second aspect of the Middle East impasse, Sir Alec argued that an interim arrangement providing for phased withdrawal and the opening of the Suez Canal "could serve to build confidence" and prove the merits of dialogue. Not long ago the British delegation here had expressed a degree of scepticism over the practicability of "interim" proposals, for the good reason that there were broad differences of opinion among the principals as to the relationship between a single stage in the process and the solution as a whole.

Where there is international confrontation, said Sir Alec, first efforts to work out an understanding should be made within the framework of the UN. And turning to U Thant's own lament over the narrowness of the Secretary-General's political mobility, Sir Alec said: "Too often... propaganda and a search for tactical advantages block efforts to reach a just and comprehensive solution. I hope therefore that before it is too late we will have the resolution to act on the Secretary-General's exhortations."

The overall problem of peace-keeping, according to the

Foreign Secretary, was in much the same boat. The UN machinery, he said, and it is available for use. "What has been lacking... is the will to use it or support it."

Turning to the question of European security, Sir Alec repeated the warning he is believed to have given Mr Gromyko in his talk with the Soviet Foreign Minister yesterday: that if a European security conference was to have any chance to succeed each country must demonstrate that it respected the security of others. This was a sine qua non of cooperation.

"But if this essential respect for one's neighbour is shown, then in Europe we shall be embarking on a détente which is embracing and real, on which better and more enduring relations can be built."

Clearly Sir Alec felt that no examination of the mischief wrought by the "cult of dialogue" was complete without a look at the tragic state of affairs in East Pakistan and across the Indian border. But apparently he had lost his slight hope he might have had for according to reports from members of the House of Commons that he should somehow address himself to the political aspects of the question. The case for formal action had indeed been lost in advance, and apparently the most that any concerned member may hope for is some small progress in the area of quiet diplomacy.

A return to civil government in East Pakistan is essential, Sir Alec continued, but this is of course an internal issue. "Meanwhile let the UN do the humanitarian work. It must never be said that the world's

politicians argued about who was to distribute food while the millions starved."

In Northern Ireland, on the other hand, there is internal confrontation and a "manifestation of the old danger of religious confrontation." Millions of people were doped into adopting the prejudices of the few even though they had little or no idea what the confrontation was about, Sir Alec said.

This opened the way for the anarchist who believed in revolution by destruction and for the terrorist who wished to enforce one point of view and rejected compromise and reason.

Finally, on the issue of development, Sir Alec was pleased to announce not only an increase in the Government's contribution to the UN Development Programme in 1972 to \$19.2 million, but also a new pledge total to the International Development Association of \$108.66 million.

Scientists rescued

Two sick British scientists, Richard Walker and Roger O'Donovan, rested in the British hospital at Buenos Aires last night after an Argentine Air Force plane had made a 4,000-mile round trip to bring them from the Antarctic.

They returned to civilisation after more than a month stranded after the icecap, Walker with a broken leg and O'Donovan with suspected hepatitis. Both men are 25.

How France became driving force of EEC

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, September 29

M. Couve de Murville's account of his 10 years as General de Gaulle's Foreign Minister is about to be published by Plon. Extracts are given below.

Today's drew back the curtain on the making of the Common Market, as seen by the French.

According to M. Couve, he had always enjoyed great freedom of action and judgment during the negotiations.

More undoubtedly, than any of his colleagues of the Six — though essential lines of policy were, of course, determined at the Council of Ministers, or during the inter-ministerial Council.

De Gaulle himself followed

the affairs of the EEC "as he followed all important affairs," with constant attention, but he intervened directly only once. That was during the rupture of the negotiations with Britain. At that time the whole policy was in question: the future of defence, with the atomic weapons, and the relations of France with America.

apropos of what it had become customary to call Atlantism — "that is to say, the policy which tends to merge the West of our continent in a whole, in which Washington would be the law and make decisions."

M. Couve claimed that the acquiescence had conclusively proved that, on this occasion, the focal point was not at Brussels, but in London, the Anglo-Saxon powers, which followed, was far more acute and long-lasting than the reaction, however sharp, of France's Common Market partners.

described how, day after day, he devoted himself to the task of negotiation, making a rule at the outset never to miss a meeting unless prevented. "It was the only way of really following the progress of the negotiations, and of discussing them with the necessary competence and authority, and finally of making France the driving force which she intended to be in the Community."

It was a task which called for patience and will power. "They are the two keys to that, thoughtful, difficult, and rather unpopular art which is called negotiation: patience to discuss tirelessly, listen to opponents, and to repeat oneself endlessly; will power, once a decision is taken, to hold a line and never falter."

"Brussels, for all the partners, was indeed the school of negotiation. I think

that we kept our place, even if, sometimes, the family personality I had become Community circles regarded as a killjoy, ever-boggy."

There was much criticism of the crisis which France was held to have provoked her "brutality and intransigence." M. Couve claims that the cause was always need for respecting engagements taken solemnly and common sense, that with the determination of France the results would never have been attained.

"The best justification that, in every case, the crisis ended finally in unanimous agreement."

Harrier still not off the ground

ALTHOUGH THE US Sea has agreed after a debate to provide funds for the production of the British Siddeley Harrier, provision is unlikely to be made through present Congressional manoeuvring on subject. One short term reason may be that with production in the US, all the Harriers that the US Air Corps wishes to buy will be imported from Britain — at a cost of more than \$10 million. But Congress still step in to prevent this.

Sun and moon

LUNA 19, the Soviet Union's latest unmanned moon probe, was well on course last night and expected to enter lunar orbit at the weekend. While at Cape Kennedy, scientists were still trying to control the \$13 million probe, launched to study the sun, after the failure of the satellite booster rocket.

Tour off

MAHALIA JACKSON, black American singer, cancelled her European tour and may be returning to the United States. Doctors at US Army hospital in Mexico have diagnosed coronary artery disease with angina.

No strain here

RUMANIA'S foreign minister and one of the chief architects of the country's foreign policy, Mr Geo Macaveanu, is in London for talks at the Foreign Office. Although the visit is a reciprocal affair, it is also said that it is still made at a time of strain relations between Britain and the Soviet bloc.

Trial goes on

THE SDMAI anti-securist court is continuing its trial of the former president of the Revolutionary Council, Brigadier Mohammed Elanachi. He is charged with plotting the overthrow of the regime.

Resignation

THE PRESIDENT of the Council of Europe's political commission, M. Georges de Marnet, has resigned because he opposed to the committee's policies. It has accepted a report calling for easier abortion, better contraception advice, and more contraceptives.

China boggy leaders

Soviet gain Mrs Gandhi

TELEVISION

THE FIRST of doubtless many views of the visiting ex-god and his big-selling country from David Holden and Anthony de Lotbiniere ("The Most Immaculate Emperor," BBC-1, 9.20). Elsewhere, "This Week" (ITV, 9.30). Pulltation in Germany, Switzerland, and the North Sea form the message from "Europa" (BBC-2, 8.0).

BBC-1

9.38 a.m.-12 noon Schools: 9.33 Merry-go-round; 10.0 Europe on the Move; 10.35-10.45 Maths Workshop—Stage 1; 11.0 Watch! 11.18 Discovering Science; 11.40 Twentieth Century Focus; 12.35 p.m. Or Croud 'r Bedd: Religious Discussion; 1.30 Tales of the Riverbank; 1.45 News; 2.25 25 Schools: Scene—Shop Around; 4.15 Play School; 4.40 Jackanory; 4.55 Blue Peter; 5.20 Vanhoose; 5.44 Magic Roundabout; 5.50 News; 6.00 Nationwide: Your Region Tonight; 6.50 Tom and Jerry; 7.00 Owen MD: The Whole Hog, part 2; 7.25 Top of the Pops; 8.30 Bachelors' Father; 8.30 Monty Python's Flying Circus; 9.0 News; 9.20 The Most Immaculate Emperor: Hirohito and the people of Japan; 10.10 The Great Spy Scandal.

BBC-2

10.35 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 11.20 Art and Technology: Concept; 11.45 Weather; 12.35 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 1.20 Art and Technology: Concept; 1.45 Weather; 2.30 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 3.15 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 3.45 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 4.15 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 4.45 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 5.15 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 5.45 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 6.15 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 6.45 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 7.15 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 7.45 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 8.15 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 8.45 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 9.15 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 9.45 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 10.15 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 10.45 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 11.15 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 11.45 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 12.15 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 12.45 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 1.15 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 1.45 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 2.15 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 2.45 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 3.15 24 Hours: Kenneth Allport; 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H. K. M. A. J. H.

THE key to the endless Laotian war is the American-South Vietnamese struggle for control of the access routes to South Vietnam. It is a struggle which North Vietnam in spite of this year's invasion of Laos and the US bombing has gradually winning. As the struggle expands, however, more and more of the hapless, hapless kingdom of Laos is reduced to an American free zone, or a proving ground for Communist troops.

The latest part of Laos to be sacrificed to the test of arms between Hanoi and Washington is the Bolivens plateau, a 5,000-foot highland which rises like a land-based island above some of the most important infiltration routes of Indochina. To the east of the plateau lies the Mekong river valley, an area important to both the Thai and American Governments.

On the east of the plateau lie the Chi Minh Trail and the Sekong river valley, down which the North Vietnamese are expanding a major infiltration route into Cambodia. The situation in southern Laos and on the Bolivens has been deteriorating seriously ever since the outbreak of the Cambodian war, when North Vietnam decided to reinforce the Trail and — largely out of fear of US attempts to cut — to protect its crucial supply route by securing the Bolivens. However, the situation has now changed. The North Vietnamese recently gained notoriety when the United States, in an extraordinary display of the quality of its involvement here, in effect announced that the government reoccupation of the plateau's only town, Pakse.

The victory was contrived, but it was almost certainly temporary. But it served, if nothing else, as yet another example that the situation in Laos is not a political settlement, not a military one — a reality that the United States, to Laos's continuing misfortune, still seems unwilling to accept.

The Communists seized the plateau — which long had served as a base for CIA operations — in a surprise attack on the night of the 10th of this spring, after the past five months' American-backed efforts to

'The situation in Laos admits only a political settlement, a verity the United States seems unwilling to accept.'

A Pyrrhic victory on the Bolivens

T. D. ALLMAN: Vientiane, Sept. 29

retake the plateau and restore Laotian morale and the CIA bases, however, have turned the Bolivens into the most costly battle in the Laotian war since the disastrous government defeat at Nam Bac in northern Laos in early 1968. The government side has suffered about 2,500 casualties, an enormous number for a country with a population of only about two million.

So far, the efforts to re-establish a Laotian-American presence on the much-bombed plateau have failed. This month, however, yet another offensive began, this time with great political significance attached to it. As Thai, American and Laotian forces massed for the move to retake Pakse, the Laotian Defence Minister-delegate, Sisouk Na Champassak, vowed he would not leave Laos for a scheduled trip to Washington — where he is being carefully built up as the US Embassy's favourite candidate eventually to succeed the late Prime Minister Phouma as Laotian Prime Minister — until Pakse was captured. The offensive was also planned as the first major victory for Colonel Southchai Voogsvan, a CIA protégé, recently named military commander of South Laos.

In the end, the latest Pakse operation bogged down — like the previous ones —

in spite of round-the-clock intervention by US bombers and gunships and the numerical superiority the Thai and Laotian troops enjoyed over their well-equipped Communist opponents. With the main government column held up 11 kilometres west of Pakse, by now deserted and of little value, it appeared that the Defence Minister would not keep his appointments in America, and that the CIA's latest talent discovery would be denied his first major victory.

Then, deus ex machina, the United States intervened. US Air Force helicopters, in effect, airlifted three battalions of Laotians into Pakse, and declared it a famous victory — while US aircraft filled the air, US military men directed artillery fire and CIA agents commanded their irregular units by radio. In the end, the units entering Pakse found only a few dozen North Vietnamese troops, who with their surrounding hills to join other Communist units harassing the occupying forces from distances as close as 1,000 yards.

Hardly had Pakse's landing strip been secured, however, when Defence Minister Sisouk flew in and pinned general's stars on Colonel Southchai. The Minister flew off to Washington the next day; the

general said "the victory surpasses all our hopes," but the cheering ebbed as the casualty count, already unacceptable, mounted. Communist mortar fire increased, and the main Lao-Thai force failed once again to open the road to Pakse.

In Laos, anti-Communist forces, so long as they have full American air support, can occupy practically any enclave momentarily, but it is another thing to hold it. And most military observers here expect Pakse once again to fall under Communist control during the approaching dry season.

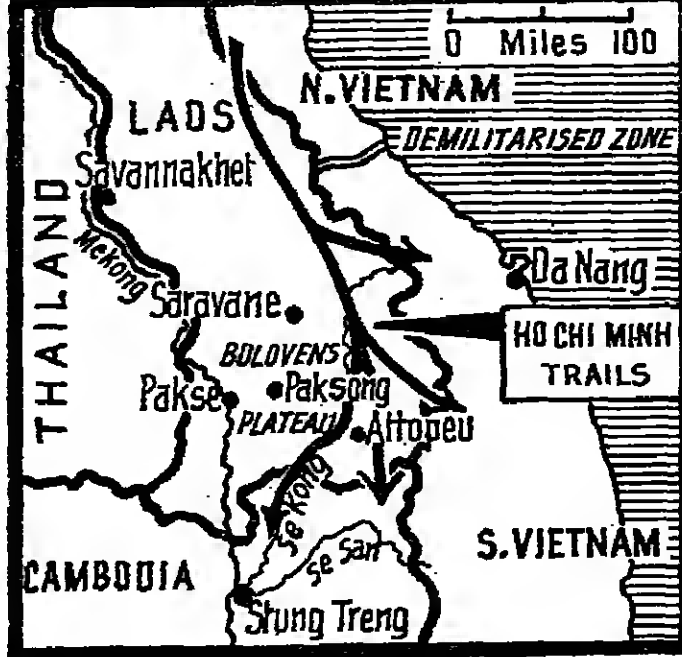
Far more crucial for the fate of Southern Laos than US helicopter rides into deserted towns, however, is Hanoi's evident resolve to hold the Bolivens, which overlooks Pakse, Laos's second city, the centre for CIA operations in most of western central Indochina, and the capital of an area which holds no deep allegiance to Vientiane and its northern-born Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma.

Observers here agree that Hanoi's interest in the plateau, and the rest of South Laos, can only grow stronger so long as the basis of the Nixon Administration's strategy in Indochina remains one of intensive efforts to impede Hanoi's supply lines in Laos and Cambodia.

A diplomat here has called the US strategy in Laos "escalating upstream while you de-escalate downstream." But as the fate of the Bolivens has demonstrated, it is a game that Hanoi can play just as well as Washington, and probably with more staying power.

The pattern of increasing involvement of peripheral areas of Laos in the Vietnam war, as things stand now, seems likely to continue so long as Washington keeps looking for "short cuts" to military success in Indochina. The Communists, both North Vietnam and the Pathet Lao, repeatedly have offered a general ceasefire in Laos, but the Americans are unwilling to accept a stand-down that involves a bombing halt along the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

For Laos, the most significant fact is that a ceasefire last year would have left the Bolivens, like so many other areas of Laos, completely in government hands. Now, the only question is if there will be any non-Communist presence there at all if and when peace comes. On the Bolivens, as in much of the rest of Laos, the Laotians seem in fact doomed, whatever the success of the moment to pay the price for Washington's unwillingness to negotiate, rather than bomb its way out of Indochina.



Vietnam forces square up for major battle

Saigon, September 29

American and South Vietnamese forces today opened a massive counter-offensive against three North Vietnamese divisions threatening the province of Tay Ninh, on the Cambodian frontier. B-52 bombers took part in air support operations and military spokesmen said the action could develop into one of the few major pitched battles of the Vietnam war.

South Vietnamese sources speculated that the Hanoi offensive was an attempt to inflict a defeat that would embarrass President Nguyen Van Thieu before Sunday's presidential election, in which he is the only candidate.

Fifty thousand South Vietnamese moved out of Tay Ninh, 50 miles north-west of Saigon, and headed for the Cambodian rubber plantation town of Khek 35 miles away along Highway 22. This road was blocked on Sunday by the North Vietnamese when the offensive opened.

The counter-attack began after intensive pounding of North Vietnamese positions along the highway and elsewhere in the northern sector of the province. Fighter-bombers were in action but most helicopter gunships were grounded by bad weather. Reports from the front said the South Vietnamese were meeting only light resistance.

General Nguyen Xuan Tinh, Commander of the South Vietnamese 25th Division, said 50,000 South Vietnamese, including the 18th and 25th Divisions, two brigades of the Airborne Division, the 3rd Armoured Task Force, other armoured units, and several Ranger groups, were fighting three divisions of North Vietnamese numbering possibly 36,000 men.

The US Command moved a 1,000-man squadron of the 11th Armoured Cavalry Regiment to Tay Ninh to provide security for American helicopters and troops brought in to support the Vietnamese operation. General Tinh told reporters:

"They (the North Vietnamese) are trying to kick us out of Cambodia. . . Of course the offensive is connected with the elections in Saigon. For this reason we have to stay and win and prove that they cannot interfere in our politics."

In the capital itself, President Thieu today authorised police demonstrators using violence in the growing campaign against the election. A Government spokesman said the President had told a police convention to "shoot on the spot if necessary," but other official sources said the President had gone further and told the police to shoot to kill anyone firing-bombing cars or committing other acts of violence.

Only a few hours after the President had spoken, a bomb exploded in a crowded Saigon restaurant, injuring 24 people.

President Thieu, who has promised to resign if more than half the votes cast on Sunday are invalid, told the police meeting that the best way for people to show their opposition to him was at the polling station and not through violent demonstrations.

Opposition leaders, who have formed various groups to block Mr Thieu's re-election, admit privately that it would be almost impossible to organise an electorate, which is for the most part politically uneducated, to show their hostility to Mr Thieu by invalidating their ballot papers. — UPI and Reuter.



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China bogy sets Russian leaders touring

By our own Reporter

The Yugoslavs call it a "diplomatic offensive." Others have called it the travelling Moscow circus. But whatever the name, the season of high-level touring which Mr Brezhnev inaugurated with his Belgrade summit is remarkable.

In the space of a fortnight the Soviet party leader has seen the top politicians from West Germany, Yugoslavia, and India, with visits to Hungary and Bulgaria thrown in.

President Podgorny is currently preparing to leave for Hanoi in the first week of October. There follow visits by Mr Kosygin to Algeria next month (date still undecided), and to Canada for a week in the second half of the month, with possibly an excursion to the United Nations.

Mr Brezhnev is due in France from October 25 to 30. Mr Kosygin follows that up with his visit to Norway and Denmark in December.

Although the new moves are always justified officially in

terms of the foreign policy guidelines laid down at the Soviet party congress in March, their motivation seems to stem from a later date — the announcement of President Nixon's visit to Peking.

The Russians are putting out a series of signals designed to show themselves in a favourable light compared with Peking. They are a responsible power prepared to make and keep international agreements (viz. Berlin). They are prepared to travel and do not lock themselves up like the Chinese leadership. And they have long believed in peaceful coexistence, unlike some late converts.

In case the message is not obvious, East European and Soviet analysts have been making sure that words speak as loudly as actions. "All over the world," a commentator in the official Hungarian party paper, "Nepszabadsag," wrote a fortnight ago, "the effect and the appeal of the Soviet Union's

foreign policy are increasing. The reliability and sense of responsibility reflected by every action of the Soviet Union are reassuring in the world of today."

Repeatedly stressing that the Soviet Union successfully plays a role of stabiliser in the world, the article contrasted this openly with American and Chinese policy, both of which are characterised by "improvisation, uncalculatedness, and adventurousness."

As evidence of that, it cited America's Vietnam policy and China's "waywardness" and "zig-zagging" in inviting President Nixon.

Turning to specific points in Soviet policy, the article picked out what is certainly one of the most interesting developments in the Kremlin's new "outward-looking" strategy. This is Mr Brezhnev's twin summitry with Willy Brandt in the Crimea and with Georges Pompidou next month in Paris.

The article says that the Soviet leader is going to Paris to show that Russia has not lost interest in France after its talks with Willy Brandt. The argument is a little thin, because all the evidence suggests that the Soviet Union now sees West Germany as a more reliable partner in dialogue, not least because, unlike Paris, Bonn has been very careful not to bob with the Chinese.

The obsession with China also accounts for Russia's wooing of the three great "nonaligned nations" — Egypt, India, and Yugoslavia. When President Sadat completes his journey to Moscow early next month, Mr Brezhnev will have seen the leaders of all three countries within four weeks.

What the Kremlin wants, and seems to have secured, is "Moscow-orientated nonalignment." One of the most interesting and least reported parts of the statement signed last week by President Tito and Mr Brezhnev is the Yugoslav acceptance of Mr Brezhnev's call for a conference of the five nuclear powers. This has received little general sympathy in the West and has been severely condemned by the Chinese as a superpower ploy.

At one stage removed, but present all the same, the Chinese bogy lurks behind the Russian impetus for a European security conference and a new stabilisation in Europe. Hence the Berlin agreement and the visits by Mr Kosygin to Canada, Norway, and Denmark to prepare for the conference in addition to Mr Brezhnev's more heavyweight talks with Bonn and Paris.

But the first fruits of Russia's new wish to appear more dependable than any other big power have already come in the Balkans with Mr Brezhnev's promise of détente there. The Rumanians and the Yugoslavs can be thankful that after this summer's subterranean, the Russians are opting for more good and more peaceful image. They want to appear, not as the world's policeman, but in the words of that well-briefed Hungarian commentator as a "stabiliser," "reassuring, reliable, balanced, and responsible."

That is one reason why they have reacted temporarily so sharply to the dent in their image which the spy commotion has caused.

Soviet gain by Mrs Gandhi

From INDER MALHOTRA: Bombay, September 29

Mrs Gandhi finished her three-day mission to Moscow today with a clear understanding of Russia's support for her on the Bangla Desh issue, which exceeded previous commitments but still fell short of India's expectations.

The two countries agreed to set up a joint economic commission to oversee projects, some of which, particularly the Bokaro steel plant and the Bhandara heavy machine-building works, require financing up to \$100 million. It is assumed that the commission will also supervise an improved Soviet supply of military hardware to India, including the MIG-21s being manufactured in India under licence.

Importance
New Delhi is anxious to produce an improved version of the aircraft to eliminate Pakistan's edge in possessing two squadrons of Mirage 3B strike aircraft. This requires a speedy transfer of knowhow as well as materials from Russia to India.

The fact that Mrs Gandhi stayed in the Kremlin Palace, normally open only to visiting Heads of State. No Prime Minister had stayed there since Winston Churchill's wartime call, and that she had talks with President Podgorny, the party's head, Mr Brezhnev, as well as with her opposite number, Mr Kosygin, indicates the importance the Russians attach to their relations with India.

At public events attended by India's Prime Minister, Mr Kosygin went further than any Soviet leader had done in criticising Pakistan for events in East Bengal.

Pointing out that eight million was the population of a medium-sized European country, he declared that as

many people had been forced to flee East Pakistan because of "unbearable living conditions there."

He appealed to President Yahya Khan to take effective measures to create conditions for a return of refugees in their homes, stressing that the East Bengal problem cannot be solved by military methods and must be tackled politically.

But the Indian Government does not believe that a political settlement between Bangla Desh and Islamabad is now possible and that the situation there cannot but develop into a bigger conflict until Bangla Desh becomes free.

Mr Kosygin and his colleagues emphasised that so far as it lay in their power they would not allow the Indo-Pakistani situation to develop into war. Such a war would create more misery than hitherto, solve nothing, and serve the interests of only the imperialists.

Support

Asked what might happen if Pakistan unleashed a war, Mr Kosygin replied: "Up to now the problem is concerning only the people of Pakistan. The conflict is taking place on the territory of Pakistan and not of India. What pretext can Pakistan use for a military conflict with India?"

He added that Russia would support India's demand for Pakistani refugees to be returned to their homes in safety. But the kind of political settlement to be reached on East Bengal was Pakistan's business, "and not that of India or anyone else."



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HOME NEWS

Eccles ready to reform arts policy

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A national cultural policy which would revolutionise the arts and interest in the arts and crafts was tentatively proposed yesterday by Lord Eccles, Minister with responsibility for the Arts.

In a surprisingly radical survey of the state of the arts, he gave the impression that he envisaged a future in which the regions in association with other cultural policies would be the focus of a new mass public policy to participate and appreciate the arts.

Lord Eccles' policy would operate at two levels: a central work involving bodies like Arts Council the British Institute, and the Crafts Industry Committee; and a local network.

It is believed to have been one of the French two-tier approach to the arts: one is devoted to departments which complement the regional arts councils; the other into the education authorities.

It is obviously concerned to develop and develop the arts of the regions. A regional work was essential he said because for the first time we had to go to the users of the culture to find out what they wanted and what they might offer in the future.

Lord Eccles said that the arts and crafts were not being given the same status as the other arts. He said that the arts and crafts were not being given the same status as the other arts.

But he was not convinced that the regional bodies should be given the same status as the other arts. He said that the arts and crafts were not being given the same status as the other arts.

But coordination we must have. It no longer makes sense to provide cultural activities in the general public in the same random fashion. We must have a primary education and find no way and no place to pursue artistic interests. This is behind his wish to expand the regional arts associations which receive in total only half the annual subsidy granted to Covent Garden.

It seems that if the local authorities contribute more, central government would be prepared to pay more.

New towns for Midlands plan

Three big new population centres are recommended for the West Midlands in a planning report published yesterday. They would be developed in a growth corridor running from the south-west to the north-east, eventually accommodating more than 500,000 people.

Another 21 areas, including Lichfield and Coventry, are listed for development to meet the needs of an extra 1½ million people in the region by the year 2001.

The report of the West Midlands study conference says that there must be a big switch from private to public transport, particularly rail. No existing or future road system could cope with the expected increase in commuter traffic.

The report—commissioned by the West Midlands planning authorities conference—will be discussed with Government departments and the Regional Economic Planning Council before going to Mr Peter Alder, Secretary for the Environment, for approval.

Planners say that the region will need 394,500 new homes by 2001. Allowing for redevelopment, this means building 26,000 houses on new sites.

Among 24 new housing locations, the biggest would be at Stratford, the biggest would be at Stratford, the biggest would be at Stratford.

More families have income supplements

The Family Income Supplement appears to be gaining in popularity. The Department of Health and Social Security claimed yesterday that 40 per cent of the households eligible under the scheme are now receiving benefit, which compares with about 25 per cent when the first payments were made at the beginning of August.

The latest figures show that 66,027 claims had been received by September 21. Of these, 47,068 were approved and 4,751 rejected, while 14,208 were still being processed. In addition, 17,500 families on supplementary benefit, but limited by the wage-stop, were automatically receiving help from FIS, bringing the total number of weekly payments to 24,565.

The Department of Health is reviewing its estimate of the number of families likely to be eligible for the new income supplement. Last November, the Secretary of State, Sir Keith Joseph, suggested that there might be 180,000 families based on the 1969 Family Expenditure Survey; but the Department is now using a target of 160,000, drawn from 1969 earnings figures.

If the estimate were to be revised downwards again, because of wage inflation since 1969, the proportion of eligible families receiving benefit would be higher than the 40 per cent claimed at the moment.

A spokesman for the Child Poverty Action Group said last night that they were still "very disappointed" with the scheme. "Sir Keith Joseph said at first that he was aiming to find 85 per cent of the eligible families. If he is now saying that half of them would be good enough, we don't think it is, and we hope he'll be forced to look again at increasing family allowances."

"They've spent a colossal amount on advertising the family income supplement, but it's still not enough."

The third phase of the Government's advertising campaign for the FIS will be launched on television this weekend. A spokesman for the Department of Health and Social Security said that by the time it was over in mid-October, the total spent on advertising the scheme would be £310,000.

'More power' at top

Local government reform proposals could mean fewer authorities to question the decisions of Civil Service administrators, the president of the National Association of Divisional Executives for Education said yesterday at the association's annual conference at Southampton.

Alderman E. W. Walters, of Gillingham, called for improvements in the Government proposals, "before their deficiencies are revealed in practice." He said that paragraph 71 of the White Paper indicated why the proposals were attractive to the Civil Service administrators who devised them.

It claimed that the creation of fewer authorities, enjoying greater freedom, would offer opportunities for reducing Civil Service numbers in the relevant areas of central government administration.

Alderman Walters said it was not that their tasks would be reduced, but that there would be fewer authorities to question their decisions. Those who did so would be less personally involved and consequently less persistent.

But he did warn that "the content and artistic quality of the television programmes are of fundamental importance to a cultural policy such as I am advocating." Minority interests aroused by television would have to be supplemented and "should have an officer with special responsibility for working with press, radio, and television. If we cannot beat television we must join it."

The Minister also asked whether it was wise to make a distinction between the fine arts and crafts? Was there all that difference between a master potter and some contemporary sculptor? Was it really the case that all brass bands were inferior in the pleasure they gave to all orchestras?

But "British class distinction" between the fine arts and crafts meant that the crafts received 10,000 a year in subsidy while the Arts Council got £11.9 million.

Lord Eccles is known to feel strongly that there are now large numbers of young people who have received a primary education and find no way and no place to pursue artistic interests. This is behind his wish to expand the regional arts associations which receive in total only half the annual subsidy granted to Covent Garden.

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North-west, a magazine produced mainly by architects and planners. He says that a tunnel between Piccadilly and Victoria stations would be worth every penny. If the tunnel was not built, it would be necessary to spend alto-

gether £200 millions on top of the £200 millions which, in any case, would have to be allocated for road construction in the next 10 to 15 years.

Spending on that scale would not even take into account the tremendous upheaval that would be caused by knocking down large areas of property and the social problems that would follow, he says. Nor would it cover the "astronomical" cost of parking provision that would be needed if the present growth in traffic were unchecked.

Mr Harrison emphasises that unless urgent steps are taken to combat the growing problems of traffic congestion, "there is a real danger of the centre of Manchester almost grinding to a halt." He adds: "The Piccadilly-Victoria railway line, or something like it, together with other rail improvements

and bus-reserved lanes, is the only answer to this frightening possibility."

Parking is another consideration he uses in favour of an underground railway. He says that cities such as Coventry, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Düsseldorf, destroyed by bombing and rebuilt with limited provision for cars and a policy of segregating these from pedestrians, are now running efficiently.

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Hain gains poll success

The names of the 30 elected members of the Liberal Party Council—chosen by ballot of delegates to the Liberal Assembly—were announced yesterday. They include a fair spread of opinion within the party.

The chief loss from last year's council is that of Mrs Renée Siskin, a former Liberal candidate for Hampstead, who is the sister of Professor Max Beloff, of Oxford and of Miss Nora Beloff of the "Observer."

Mr Richard Wainwright, former MP for Colne Valley and now chairman of the Liberal Party, topped the poll for the second year in succession. Mr Wallace Lawler, leader of the Liberals on the Birmingham City Council and former MP for Ladywood came second, having been third last year.

Mr Crumfitt Evans, leader of the Liberals on Birkenhead Council and one of the three authors of the "Terrell" report to Mr Thorpe on relations between the party and the Young Liberals, came third—promoted from sixth last year.

Mr Desmond Banks, a former president of the party, came fourth, having fallen from second place last year—a cushioned fall at worst.

The leading four should satisfy the party as a whole, but in fifth place comes Mr Peter Hain (of "Stop the Seventies Tour"), chairman of the Young Liberals, who was tenth last year. He will be supported on the council by Mr Gordon Lishman, organising vice-chairman of the Young Liberals, who was promoted to eighth place in the ballot from eleventh last year. Mr Simon Hebditch, political vice-chairman of the Young Liberals, elected for the first

time, Mr Bernard Greaves, a member of the Young Liberals' executive (elected for the first time) and Mr Graham Tope, chairman of the South-east Young Liberals (elected for the first time).

In case these successes of the Young Liberals should terrify the hard core of the party, Mr Philip Watkins, prospective candidate for North Dorset and chairman of the party's finance and administration board, was re-elected sixth in order of votes, compared with seventh last year, and Mr Richard Moore, political secretary to Mr Thorpe, who fought Mr Ian Paisley in North Antrim in 1970, came seventh.

The 30 elected members are part of a Liberal Council of 220 members which meets normally five times a year and is responsible for Liberal policy between meetings of the annual party assembly.

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Police 'losing fight against car thieves'

By our Motoring Correspondent

Scotland Yard yesterday as much as admitted that losing the fight against what it calls "autocrime" — the theft of and from motor vehicles. This type of crime now accounts for more than a quarter of all crime in London and is rising faster than the average rate.

Confessing that police resources were being stretched to breaking point by other crimes, particularly violent robberies, assaults, and bomb attacks, the Metropolitan Commissioner, Sir John Waldron, yesterday opened a press conference to launch a massive publicity campaign to "awaken the conscience of London." At least 70 per cent of the crimes involving cars could, he declared, be prevented if the public took elementary precautions.

Pension appeal to firms

Firms were urged yesterday to delay setting up pension schemes under the Government's new "two pensions" rule.

The recent White Paper taken away uncertainty about the future of company pension schemes, Mr Paul Minister responsible for services, said.

The proposals—a basic pension or a pension from the reserve fund—are to come into effect in April, 1975. Mr Minister said that half the population would pay more than they did now. The half would pay slightly more but few would pay more than an extra 12p a week.

Mr David Ennals, Minister of Social Services in the Labour Government, said the scheme did nothing to reduce pensioners' income. "The Government should have swayed its pride and built on the scheme which had been set up by Mr Richard Crossman," Ennals said. "Its object was far more ambitious than the Government's."



Benny Goodman rehearsing a British orchestra for a concert in the Albert Hall, London, on Saturday

Surgeon looks for odd feet

By our Correspondent

A surgeon, Mr Michael Tansey, is planning to track down people in the West Midlands whose left foot is a different size from the right. He believes that odd feet are a widespread problem costing people a lot of money because they often have to buy two pairs of shoes.

Mr Tansey, of the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, Birmingham, said yesterday that by finding out the extent of the problem a manufacturer might be persuaded to meet the demand. He added: "In some cases two pairs of shoes have to be bought, and one discarded. Shoes made to order are expensive. By knowing the extent of the problem we can work on a way of making shoes in different sizes available at normal or near normal prices."

The Birmingham regional hospital board is appealing to doctors, hospitals, medical officers, and the shoe trade to help him in his search.

Confessions of a chocolate eater

By our own Reporter

Mr Robert Redmond, MP for Bolton West, only wanted a bar of chocolate after the emergency debate in Parliament on Northern Ireland but his quest for chocolate involved his trying six vending machines, a newsagent, and a bookie office clerk at Euston station.

In the end he obtained his bar of chocolate with the accidental help of a foreign coin which he had obtained from a change-giving machine.

Mr Redmond wrote yesterday to the Automatic Vending Association of Great Britain Ltd, and his letter began: "This story is true. Maybe it is rather like a confession."

After the Commons debate he went to Euston station to catch a sleeper to travel North and he decided a bar of chocolate "might give me sustenance." A newsagent refused to give him change for a chocolate vending machine and referred him to a change machine.

From this he obtained a 5p piece which was rejected by four chocolate machines before he discovered it was a foreign coin. A clerk in the bookie office then gave him another 5p piece.

The letter added: "Back again to the chocolate machines. The first three rejected the new 5p piece but the third not only gave me back my 5p piece but a 10p piece as well."

By this time he was fed up and was making his way to his train when he came across a machine. He put in a coin and to his surprise obtained some chocolate.

The letter concluded: "To my horror when I was in my compartment emptying my pockets before retiring I found I had a 5p piece and no foreign coin."

Mr Redmond said yesterday: "I had put the foreign coin in my pocket intending to return it to the owners of the change machine."

Blood 'sold for presents'

By our Correspondent

A tour firm director said yesterday that stranded British holiday makers had sold their blood in Greece to raise money for presents after their coach had broken down.

Mr Terry Bealand, aged 26 said: "They did it to help pay for the holiday. No one really needed the money."

Mr Bealand said many people sold their blood each week in Athens to get money for sweets and presents. "Sometimes you can get as much as 25 pence," he said. Many of the 48 holiday makers who were stranded for four days at a camp site in Rafine, near Athens, had "cheerfully sold their blood." The tourists were stranded because their coach needed spare parts and could not return to this country.

Mr Bealand, who drove the party home, said it was "non-sense" to suggest that any of the campers had to raise money by selling their blood because they were destitute.

Clerks demand takeover of local courts

By our own Reporter

Magistrates' courts should be contained in one judicial structure with all other courts and should be organised and administered by central government.

These changes, says the Justices' Clerks' Society in a memorandum to the Home Office, would achieve the most efficient machinery for administering justice. "Continued local government involvement is unnecessary and jeopardises public confidence and judicial independence," it says.

The memorandum, which assesses the likely effects of the Courts Act 1971 and of the proposed reorganisation of local government, says that the society remains convinced "that the only feasible method of providing an efficient and durable administration for magistrates' courts is to make them a central government responsibility as has been achieved with the higher courts."

The system introduced by the Justices of the Peace Act of 1949 had failed to meet the needs of a greatly expanded service and contained fundamental defects which would not be remedied by limited amendments. "Some court and office accommodation remains deplorable, and has only continued in use because of the need to keep the work moving and through the tolerance of justices, their staffs, and others who have to use the accommodation."

Moreover, the present system has not evolved a satisfactory method of recruiting staff of uniformly high standard and of training them for intricate work. Such success as has been achieved is attributed to Government officials and their continued supervision.

Local people can maintain a proper interest in their magistrates' courts, says the report, through the service of local citizens as justices and the presence of local practitioners and officials in the courts.

But whichever reform is chosen, ministerial responsibility for the administration of the service should be transferred to the Lord Chancellor. Changes in the after-care and probation service should be introduced at the same time.

"The society has expressed the view that the probation and after-care service has now outgrown its original status as an adjunct to the magistrates' court: it is equally concerned with the higher courts and has after-care duties which are not the direct concern of any court..."

'Fair rents' scheme surplus forecast

Council house rent increases under the Government's "fair rents" scheme seem likely to produce large surpluses for most local authorities, at least outside London, Mr Harry Aughton, Borough Treasurer of Hemel Hempstead, predicted yesterday.

Speaking at the Rating and Valuation Association conference at Brighton, Mr Aughton questioned the justification for pushing rents to levels which most tenants would not be able to pay.

"It seems pointless to raise rents to a level where you find yourself having to give a proportion of them to most of the tenants, especially as you will have to employ an army of people to carry out the operation," he said.

Mr Aughton questioned the

"folk myth" that all council tenants were subsidised. Rent pooling and successive rent reviews had long meant that tenants of earlier-built houses paid far more than the cost. Councils normally charged rents which had no regard to the cost or subsidy of individual houses but which produced enough income to make ends meet.

Although the Exchequer did not have to make payments on owner-occupied homes, it had to forgo income which in 1970-71 averaged about £60 for each house buyer.

Stoke-on-Trent city council will be urged by its housing committee today to ask the city's three MPs to oppose the "Fair deal for housing" White Paper which it is claimed will dramatically raise rents.

Ever wondered what happened to those poor Nigerian kids of last year?

After the Nigerian war was over, when the newspapermen had all gone home, a few people stayed on. Among them Save the Children people. We fed the kids, cured them, clothed,

educated and sometimes just cuddled them. And we've been training local people to take over from us. It's been a long, hard but rewarding year. It's been the sort of year we've spent in

hundreds of trouble spots all over the world. The result you can see from the faces of the kids in the photograph. It's called happiness. And that's what we think it's all about.



Save the Children
is what it's all about



At peace after its 585th summer: Bndiam Castle, Sussex, moated and curtain-walled in 1386 when it was built as a protection against French raids and now protected in its turn by the National Trust

Unions under attack

former Government economic adviser said last night that special penalties should be imposed on unions who used monopoly powers to pursue unjust pay claims.

Professor James Meade, professor emeritus of political economy at Cambridge University, said in a lecture at the London School of Economics that he was not just advocating "side union bashing," but that he had to be faced that trade unions were monopolistic and too great a bargaining power.

Professor Meade, director of the Cabinet Office economic team in the forties, said that "prices and incomes policy" was not just a voluntary arrangement but an enforceable and impractical one, but the Government had to find a way to lay down a "norm" for wages.

It was ruled by a recognised tribunal or court that a claim exceeded the norm, should be curbed and the gaining power of workers passing the claim reduced.

He suggested that workers who went on strike in favour of the claim might lose accumulated rights to redundancy payments, supplementary benefits paid to wives and children and become a liability of the union involved or become a debt of the individual worker; and unions become liable for a tax on strike benefits.

Gordon Square

Copies of "What's the Use of Strikers?" described in the Guardian on September 28, are available from the author and publisher, Mr Donald Bligh, at Gordon Square, London WC1A 1, and not from Golden Square, as incorrectly stated.

Graduates may yet find a job before Christmas

By our own Reporter

There may not be too many mortgages in the dole queue this winter, in spite of widespread predictions that as many as 5,000 of this year's graduates would still be unemployed in December.

A report that 25 per cent of this year's graduates from Sheffield University are unemployed aroused surprise among other secretaries of university appointments hoards around the country. "There is a problem, but not a crisis," most of them said.

"The position is very similar to that of last year," said Mr Tom Snow, of the Oxford board. Even in Scotland and Northern Ireland, where the general unemployment figures are significantly worse than the national average, careers officers do not feel that this year has seen a slump in graduate opportunities.

Mr D. Clifford, of the Queen's University, Belfast, said the present picture was "not gloomy and no worse than at this time last year." Mr John Logan, appointments officer at Glasgow University, suggested that although many graduates will have to look a bit harder for jobs, the jobs are still there.

Few careers officers join Sheffield in expecting a 25 per cent unemployment rate among their graduates, although Exeter will not be surprised if their figure exceeds 20 per cent. But at Southampton, Wales, Glasgow, Oxford, and Lancaster, the appointments boards suggested that 10 or 12 per cent unemployed would be nearer the mark.

Both the optimists and pessimists agree that the position for

graduates is deteriorating over the long term and that the permanent solution demands a change of attitude among graduates and employers.

Mr Bernard Holloway, of Manchester University, who describes himself as a "long-term pessimist," points out that graduates can get jobs if they are prepared to work in fields unrelated to the subjects in which they hold degrees.

Traditionally, the major sources of employment for science graduates have been large organisations such as ICI, British Steel, and Rolls-Royce. But this year British Steel originally expected to take 600 graduates and will probably need about 200. In the course of this year ICI's requirements fell from needing 400 graduates to engaging only 30.

Much of this slack has been taken up by other professions, such as the law and chartered accountancy. But in the long run, both employers and graduates will have to accept that a degree is less a mark of competence in a particular field than

the sign of a trained mind which can be valuable in any part of the employer's organisation.

Although the prospects for graduates are brighter this year than seemed possible even a month ago, most appointments officers agree that next year is already causing them concern. Most report that more than 20 per cent of the employers who usually hold interviews with prospective graduates have already cancelled next year's session.

"We lifted up a lot of stones and found jobs underneath them," said Mr Holloway. "But we are running out of stones."

US dollar for \$1,400

A very rare 1799 US dollar was bought at Sotheby's yesterday for \$1,400. The coin is countermarked with the head of George III, and only six other specimens are known. The buyers were Spink's, the London dealers.

Only here for beer

Two swifts visited a White-chapel brewery this summer, but they came only for the beer flies, according to the London Natural History Society's latest ornithological bulletin.

Other evidence of "country birds" visiting London included a pair of great crested grebes which tried to breed on the Long Water in Kensington

Gardens; red-legged partridges which bred in the disused Surrey Docks; kingfishers seen in Kensington Gardens; kestrel observed in St James's Park; five pairs bred successfully on Hampstead Heath—a goldcrest, Britain's smallest bird, seen in Kensington Gardens, while five kinds of tern were observed in various parts of the London area.

Hirohito the war leader

By our own Reporter

Coinciding with the Japanese royal visit to Europe, the publishers, Heinemann, have issued as a pamphlet the foreword to "Japan's Imperial Conspiracy," by David Bergamini, an American.

In it he says: "By my account Hirohito was a formidable war leader: tireless, dedicated, meticulous, clever, and patient. He had inherited from his great-grandfather a mission, which was to rid Asia of white men. Since his people were reluctant and backward, he had skillfully manipulated them for 20 years before the war in order to prepare them psychologically and militarily for their task."

This new view of the leadership of Japan during the war is the result of three and a half years' research among diaries, reconstructions, interviews with senior officers, diplomats, and imperial courtiers. Among the detailed findings is the claim that the Emperor took part in planning Pearl Harbour six months before his own military advisers knew about the attack. Even Prime Minister Tojo, "the arch-militarist," knew nothing about the air attack until the month before December, 1941.

If these claims are true, what about those found guilty at the war crimes tribunal in Tokyo after the war? The Australian president of that tribunal, Sir William Webb, says he recommended that the Emperor should be tried by the tribunal, but that the politicians decided against this on MacArthur's advice.

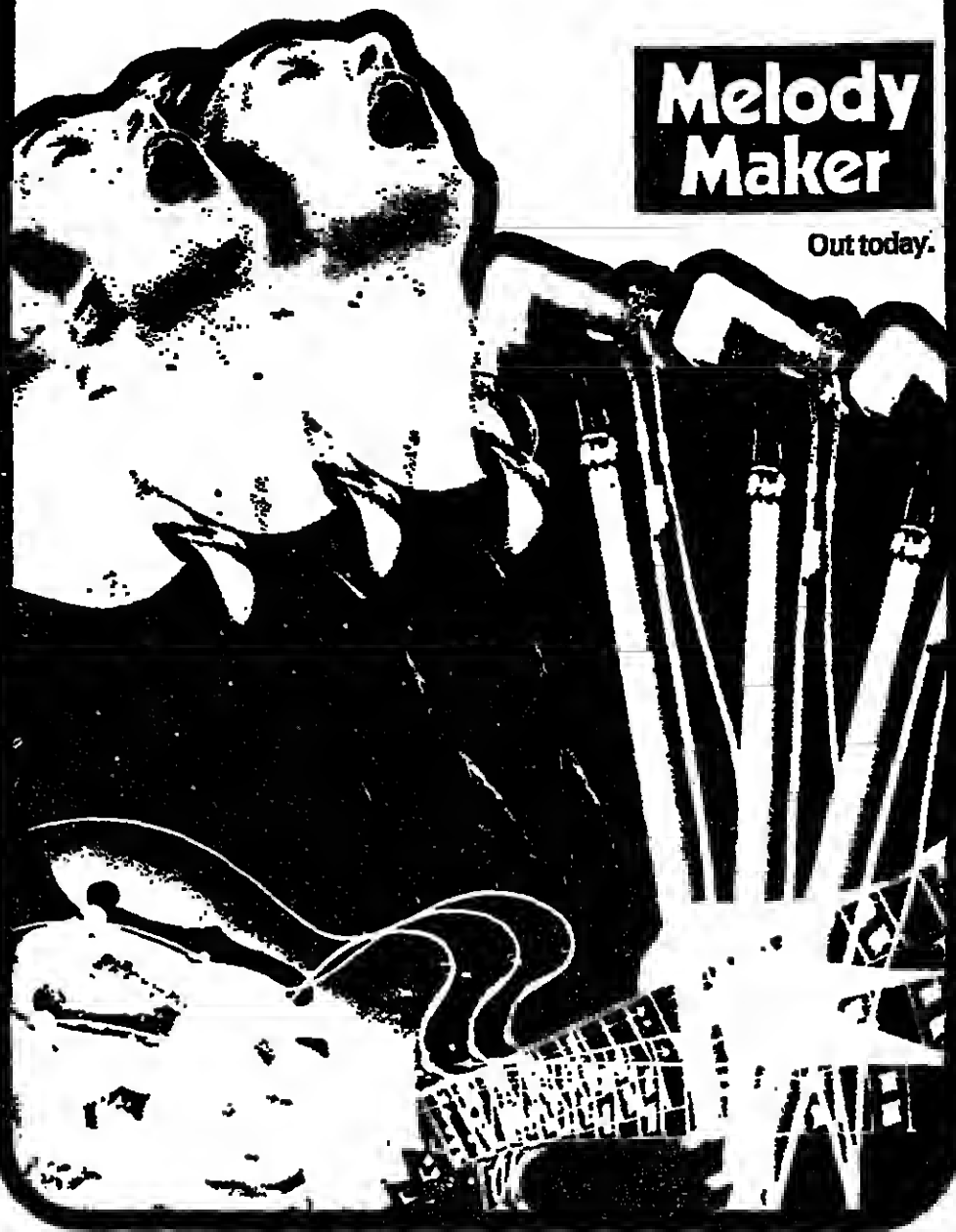
He adds that any Emperor of Japan would have tried to do that Hirohito did and few would have succeeded in doing it so well.

College rock under examination

It's the start of a new year on the campus. How will college rock fare this time? Will the fiery issue of rock group prices be resolved? And will social secretaries come to terms with the big business of entertainment? Find out in Student Statement: the forum for music-conscious undergrads. In Melody Maker every week. Starting today.

Melody Maker

Out today.



In another ten years she'll be illiterate

That's after she's spent 10 years in our education system, then drops out at sixteen able to read road signs and maybe a few headlines.

One in five primary school leavers in this country is considered to be a poor reader. Half the children who enter junior school at seven cannot read.

Where is the fault in this system?

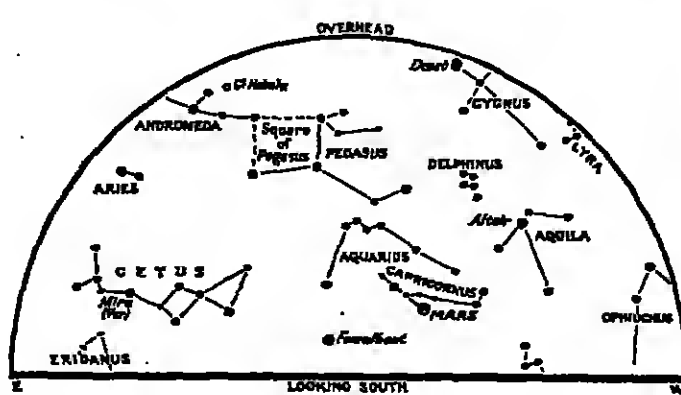
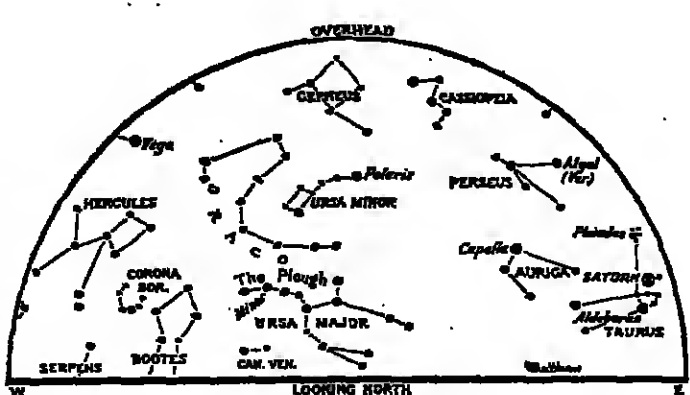
This week The Times Educational Supplement continues its study into illiteracy, violence and truancy in our schools.

Don't miss it.

The Times Educational Supplement

NIGHT SKY IN OCTOBER

THE MAPS OF THE northern and southern aspects of the sky show the planets and brighter stars which will be above the horizon about 11 p.m. only in October, 10 p.m. round the middle of the month, and 9 p.m. towards the end. The arrows indicate the motions of the planets during the month.



The mystery of the spiral arms

By N. G. Matthew

THE way in which the spiral arms are produced in the spiral galaxies, and are maintained for long periods in spite of the differing rates of the rotation of a galaxy at different radial distances in a spiral arm, has long been a problem. Various theories have been put forward but observational tests have been difficult to apply.

Theories can be divided into two main groups, those which regard the spiral arms as temporary features which form and later dissolve, to be replaced by other arms, or theories which explain the arms as the result of a wave pattern which rotates through a galaxy with a constant angular velocity to produce the spiral density pattern.

An observational approach to the problem has been described by Dixon, in Australia. If the spiral structure is maintained by a rotating wave pattern, then young stars will tend to form near this wave and thus the recent motion of the pattern may be found by studying the ages of the relatively young stars at various distances along and across a spiral arm.

The relatively near galaxy M33, in which the spiral structure is well seen, was selected for examination,

using plates taken by the 200in. Palomar reflector. As a density wave passes through a region of a galaxy one expects active star formation for some tens of millions of years, followed by a sharp decline. The bright massive stars are blue when young but evolve rapidly to become red giants. If the spiral pattern is rotating through the material of the galaxy then the very young blue stars should show some displacement relative to the placement of older red giants, but not if the arms are local temporary features.

Some 1,500 stars were studied for colour and magnitude in a region with a prominent arm and a secondary spiral arm. The results show a displacement between the intensity of an arm as defined by red and blue stars and the indication is that the inner side of the arm is the older. This is consistent with arms trailing in the galactic rotation. Dixon's study gives support to the theory that spiral arms are maintained by a rotating wave disturbance. The prominence of spiral arms is probably due to the concentration of young bright stars formed near the disturbed region as it moves through part of the galaxy M33.

The Planets

Mercury rises shortly before the sun at the beginning of the month, reaches superior conjunction on October 8, and thereafter sets after the sun, but is too near the sun to be observed. Venus sets after the sun throughout the month but is still too close to the sun to be visible. Mars is in Capricornus (see south map); the planet has been an outstanding object of the southern night sky for some time and is still a very bright object of mag. -1.5 now but is gradually fading with increasing distance. It is, however, fairly well placed for observation in the evening. Jupiter, in Scorpius then Ophiuchus, sets about 8.35 p.m. now and progressively earlier. It is a bright object of mag. -1.4 at the moment, but decreasing in brightness. Observers will know that eruptions in the south equatorial belt have continued.

Saturn is in Taurus (see north map) and is becoming well placed for observation. It is an object of mag. +0.1 now and rapidly brightening. A small telescope will show the ring around the planet and the large satellite Titan, the latter most easily seen from October 3 to 5, 11 to 14,

19 to 22, and 27 to 30 when away from the glare of the planet Uranus, in Virgo, sets soon after the sun now, but from about October 3 the planet rises before the sun and near the end of the month one and three-quarter hours ahead of the sun; but it is a distant planet of about mag. 5.7 and is poorly placed for observation. Neptune is in Libra near the boundary with Scorpius, to the right of Jupiter, but sets about 8.40 p.m. now; being only mag. 8.5, it is badly placed for observation at present.

Conditions are favourable for the Orionids, appearing about 10deg. NE. of Betelgeuse, which may be seen from October 16 to 27, with maximum on October 21. They usually show persistent trains. Some of the Taurids, appearing from a point about 10deg. south of the Pleiades, may be seen from October 10 onwards. Maximum will occur on November 1.

The Stars
The Milky Way crosses the sky from a little north of east up to the zenith ten downwards to slightly south of west. In the south Pegasus is near the meridian, with Andromeda to the east and Virgo, with the bright

Deneb, to the west. In the south-west Aquila is marked by Altair and above we find Vega high in the east while Hercules and Corona shine below. The familiar Plough is now low in the north. The well known variable Algol will be at minimum light on October 9 at about 11.08 p.m. and again on October 12 about 7.48 p.m.

Diary
Oct 4 Full moon.
" 4 Moon at perigee, 221,700 miles.
" 7 Uranus in conjunction with the sun.
" 8 Saturn about 7deg. south of moon.
" 8 Mercury in superior conjunction.
" 11 Moon at last quarter.
" 18 Moon at apogee, 252,600 miles.
" 19 New moon.
" 21 Maximum of Orionid meteors.
" 22 Jupiter 5deg. N. of moon.
" 27 Moon at first quarter.
" 29 Mars 4 deg. S. of moon.

VERDI:

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Howard Berk's

"THESUNGROWSOLD" £1.60

GOLLANCZ

BOOKS OF THE DAY

Tolstoy's bitter end

by DAN JACOBSON

THE LAST YEAR OF LEO
TOLSTOY, by Valentin
Bulgakov, trans. Ann
Dunigan, with an introduc-
tion by George Steiner
(Hamish Hamilton, £2.25)

YOU just have to look at

the famous photograph

reprinted in front of this

book, and you more or less

know what to expect. There

they stand: Lev Nikolayevich

Tolstoy, in his peasant house

and high boots, his thumbs

hooked into his belt and his

white whiskers foaming in

every direction, even out of

his ears; and Sophia Andrey-
evna, his wife, in an elaborate

floor-length dress, all satin

panels, pleats, shoulder-cuffs,

yokes, and hosiery. They

stand straight ahead, not at

all. After forty-seven

years of married life, they

are ready for their struggle

to the death. The book itself

gives us yet another eye-
witness's version of the

terrible, grossly grotesque

comic conclusion to the great

novelist's life.

On one side were the so-

called "Tolstoyans," led by

Tolstoy's editor and confidant,

Cherikov, and including

among them his favourite

daughter. In the name of all

the lofty causes Tolstoy had

espoused—of course they

wanted the old man to be

theirs alone; they

wanted to control everything

he did and said and wrote,

and above all to determine

whatever dispositions he

made of his literary property.

On the other side was Sophia

Andreyevna, supported by

many of his children, who

wanted to enjoy her rights

and privileges as the wife of

the world's most famous

writer.

In the middle was the 32-



Tolstoy and his wife in the garden at Yasnaya Polyana, 1906.

year-old Tolstoy himself, dedi-

cated with all his ineradicable

sincerity—and with all his

ineradicable aggression and

appetite, as well—to doctrines

of pacifism, poverty, chastity,

simplicity, self-abnegation. ...

Crossing the lines were an

international horde of truth-

seekers and mischief-makers,

who invited themselves to

Yasnaya Polyana and then

hung about the place for as

long as they could.

Bulgakov himself quite

clearly came into the house-

hold as Cherikov's spy, after

the latter had been haunted by

the Tzarist police from living

in Yasnaya Polyana. Indeed,

Bulgakov made carbon copies

of his earlier diary entries, so

that day-by-day communiques

on conditions in the household

could be sent to his ever-

watchful sponsor. But as with

everyone else drawn into the

melée, Bulgakov soon began to

live, like his own interests or

wishes to take

care of.

Among his interests, to do

him justice, was his concern

individual, unique. They don't

care about other women or

liberating them; they put

their all into poetry, and they

distress us because each in her

own way says that poetry fails.

It can't work in these times.

Winter Trees is, of course,

a book that anyone seriously

interested in poetry must

have. It is made up of frag-

ments from the manuscripts

plagiarized to make her second

book "Ariel". It has a

scrappy air, but Sylvia Plath's

immense gift is evident

throughout.

She was good, very good, at

poetry, as she was at every-

thing else. By the end and how

she hated being good! It is

said that her poems explored

her pain and were a form of

self-knowledge. That is un-

true. The poems are thrown

out to rid her of the burden

of goodness. She hated all her

aloha qualities because none

of them made her happy.

Once one has seen God, what

is the remedy? Only at

times her children seemed a

remedy, a narrow loophole

which never much lightened

her despair. Sylvia Plath's

brilliance is distressing and

repulsive, but it has alpha-

bolic quality.

Kathleen Raine is not so

drilliant or so repulsive. The

times are out of joint, she says:

"The Titan gods are out again,
clashing in a rodden world." She

reverts into a world of dream

and vision, "the last poet, it
may be, and scorn" the rabble

clamouring at the gates." She

believes that the Perennial

Philosophy, a heady brew of

Plato, Jung, and the mystics,

realises itself in poetic vision.

The candid reader must say

that it does so imperfectly. The

chiasm, the sorrow, the isola-

tion, these are fully there in the

poems, but Miss Raine works by

a kind of creative inertia: she

sinks into her poems, their

contact with our world is pathetic,

nostalgia, nothing dynamic or

alive. Her very vision is of

what is lost: "The Lost
Country".

Songs of the oiano, the Golden

Bough, the Spirit of Man:

Pressed flowers: how fondly we

took consolation for granted

I CONFESS to a great dis-
taste for books about
South Africa. My reason is
very simple one: it is a sub-
ject in itself so deeply depres-
sing that, in a world full of
human tragedy, one shrinks
instinctively from moving
further into the dark.

But this is not my only rea-
son for distaste. I think it can
be shown that in the past
twenty years (since Alan
Paton's *Cry the Beloved
Country*) and the early books
by Peter Abrahams) virtually
every aspect of "apartheid"
and its consequences has been
covered. And, moreover,
almost every literary form
except poetry has been effec-
tively and often brilliantly
deployed. The novel, the his-
tory, the newspaper, the
telly—all have been used
successfully, consistently, and
massively to show the world
what a political philosophy
of naked racism does to the
individual and to the nation.
Is there anything left
unwritten or unsaid?

There is. And The Dis-
carded People has become at
once an essential book.
Father Desmond, through
under house-arrest for having
written it, gives here the first
fully comprehensive view of
what "separate development"
and "bantustan" really mean
in terms of human misery.

For three years and more
intensively for the last two
Father Desmond devoted all
his time to a personal visita-
tion of the resettlement areas
in South Africa. These resettle-
ment areas have been created
as the true logical corollary
to a policy which is determi-
native of everything else:

permanent white supremacy.
The objective is to return 5
per cent of the African popu-
lation from the white areas to
the "homelands" every year.

But—as Father Desmond
points out—"Demography and
the demands of the economy
frustrate the total removal of
African workers... the policy
is satisfied, through other
accepted channels of double-
think, with something less
than the clearing-out of all
Africans to the 'homelands'.

The families are removed and
the workers are turned into
migrant workers."

White South Africa has
always said to Black South
Africa: "We want your
labour, we need your
labour to keep the wheels of
industry spinning, to get us
the gold from our mines, to
farm our lands and serve our
homes; we want your labour
but we don't want you."

"African males from the
'homelands' have no rights
whatsoever in South Africa.
Their rights are in their own

tragedy by causing a love-sick
girl assistant to try to help his
case along by supplying a doc-
tored specimen to replace the
genuine one lost during the
First World War.

Meanwhile, Koestler argues,
the scientific world has seized
on the idea of bantustan's
guilt, in spite of considerable
evidence to the contrary, as a
convenient way of ignoring the
vast range of experimental
results he put forward to
demonstrate that characteris-
tics acquired by learning or
adaptation to environment
during an individual's life-
time can sometimes be passed
on to offspring, which the
orthodox scientific theory of
heredity denies.

So this old story raises
issues of enormous general im-
portance, and of particularly
urgent interest today, when
the whole of Western civilisa-
tion is becoming concerned
about the way scientists have
assumed the rôle of a new
priesthood, and when the
materialism of the orthodox
scientific world view is coming
to be regarded by many of the
younger generation as the real

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Cole's socialism

by DAVID MARQUAND

LIFE OF G. D. H. COLE, by Dame Margaret Cole (Macmillan, £4.95).

In any history of British socialist thought in the twentieth century, G. D. H. Cole would deserve at least a chapter to himself. Yet as his widow makes clear in this book, oddly impersonal but at the same time oddly moving, it would be an extremely difficult chapter to write. In fact, as she reminds us, "New Leftism" asked the then members of the Parliamentary Labour Party which writers influenced them most. His name was the third on the list. After Shaw and Wells, before Marx. A host of Labour Party members and supporters in other walks of life would say much the same, but although there was no doubt about the fact of Cole's influence, its nature is a good deal more puzzling. What exactly did he persuade people to think which they did not think before? How did he alter their views of the world or of themselves? Did he, in fact, alter them at all—did he only reinforce his readers in views they held already?

Whatever else his influence may have been it does not seem particularly likeable. As she does not say, at least he was too fastidious, too intolerant of opposition and perhaps too fond of the really likeable. But likeable or not, it is clear that he was a superb teacher, at bottom because of his passionate belief in what he taught. Influence of that sort is so intangible that it is almost incommunicable, at least to those who never experienced it. That does not make it any less real.



Mary McCarthy: a deeply disturbing comedy.

Nature and human nature

by NORMAN SKRAPNEL

BIRDS OF AMERICA, by Mary McCarthy (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £1.75).

FIVE cheers, in a lean season, for Mary McCarthy. *Birds of America* would rate three, any time of year. It is a serious and satisfying comic novel, pretty dead in its impact, a soft-nosed bullet fired at the life-jangling, deep-freeze world we are building for ourselves. Her title is free, or ought to be, from the sexy connotations we are doomed to read into it. The book is preoccupied with real bird sanctuaries—a new conservative, or conservator, who is bound to lose out in the hair-chested, virility-obsessed world where birds are things you point guns or other masculine weapons at.

American trauma

BURY MY HEART AT WOUNDED KNEE, by Dee Brown (Barric & Jenkins, £3.50).

THIS is the definitive account of the famous victory of the United States cavalry over a remnant of the Sioux nation just 51 years ago. When Custer's *Avenge*—and finished their work 550 Indians—almost three quarters of them women and children—lay dead and wounded in that frozen corner of South Dakota.

Radical chic and other anti-American activities

by W. L. WEBB

RADICAL CHIC AND MAU-MAUING THE FLAK, by Tom Wolfe (Michael Joseph, £1.50).

THE narrator of *Lion Country* is sitting on the sidelines at the start, a Sunday school teacher, a casual Catholic, with a vague longing for the imminent death of his twin sister. At the end, the narrator is sitting on the sidelines at the start, a Sunday school teacher, a casual Catholic, with a vague longing for the imminent death of his twin sister.

Kilkenny catastrophe

by CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH

THE BIG CHAPEL, by Thomas Kilroy (Faber, £2.25).

LION COUNTRY, by Frederick Buechner (Chatto and Windus, £1.75).

THE DISINHERITED, by Peter Forster (Eyre and Spottiswoode, £2.25).

AMPARO, by Chapman Morrison (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £1.50).

SUMMER OF THE RED WOLF, by Morris West (Heinemann, £2.10).

decency, he is blissfully married to the man's adopted daughter.

An advertisement "Put Yourself on God's Payroll" led him to this man Bebb with intent to expose him. In the baking Florida town of Armadillo and a roomette in the faithful Salamander Motel (Hell?) he meets the long-suffering disciple reputedly once raised from the dead by Bebb (but, like all miracles, questionable).

Through the tribulations of the Scully family, on the priest's losing side, and the aloof journals of an eccentric landlord, a disciple of Mill and Owen, small chains of causality are traced to the bitter end—broken or shamed men, orison, suicide, murder, and, years later, a butcher's help with a hare lip still pointed out for a deformity inflicted on every family who had sided with the Red Priest. Mr Kilroy has written two good plays and now one of the outstanding first novels of recent years.

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Time, 1951; place, spivvy London and (passim) France

of the long post mortem, events—thumbed in remorselessly—including the Princess Margaret serial, Festival and Coronation, Bevan's "vermin" speech, a trial canter by Alex as Liberal candidate, the arrest of old Uncle Jack for travelling on a bus, the drift of their ideals for Churchill's funeral, gin-gulpers, wife-deceivers—"Bloody fool Profrumo for being found out."

It is all catalogued with bonnet perspiration and some valedictorian grace—notice, the characters going through their episodic paces and dropping their social observations with little sign of inner life.

Loitering in a Spanish square, an Englishman thinks morbidly about his absent mistress, plans to complete the seduction of a friend's wife. A passing whore takes his fancy, he gets her to his flat after bargaining with the brothel madam, finds things sweet and a roomette in the faithful Salamander Motel (Hell?) he meets the long-suffering disciple reputedly once raised from the dead by Bebb (but, like all miracles, questionable).

These bare bones and nurgatorial shadows are quickened by a finely observed study of the girl in Amparo. To stand a convention on its head the man is conveniently despicable and the whore more vulnerable than probably suggests but the pated fastidious treatment makes it a small tragedy.

Describing the gestation of *Summer of the Red Wolf* Morris West soaks of a deadly acrid curd by the rough, balm of the Outer Hebrides. Whatever his predicament, there is nothing in his antecedents to suggest it could produce quite such a dish of Celtic corroboree as this.

The narrator makes his world weary way to the island, mixing in with a scuzzy lady doctor and a large, oral character who lives on the wild edge of a law because he believes in the dark water and the gale wind and the deer in the high carries—everyone speaks in a Celtic Gaelic mummer. The outcome is a crookedness of omissions, fish, claymores and second sight, with hero-villain doing a Viking's death amid lone waves, from the far shore of Wales a favourite of m'childhood.

John le Carré

The Naive & Sentimental Lover

An extraordinary love story from the author of *The Spy Who Came In From The Cold*.

66 Sad, funny, captivating and stunningly fertile. It is without a doubt the most satisfying novel I have read this year 99

LITERARY GUILD CHOICE

HOODER & STOUTON

Anthony Sampson

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731 pages, diagrams. Literary Guild Altameta Choice

HOODER & STOUTON

Infamous Victorians
Giles St Aubyn's study of two notorious poisoners: Palmer & Lamson. "Quite fascinating" George Saunders, Scotsman. "Brilliant book" Manchester Evening News Illustrated, £2.50

The Lion's Tail
Dorothy K. Coveney & W. N. Medlicott's anthology of criticism and abuse of the English (Illustrated, £3)

Architect errant

Clough Williams-Ellis

275 pages of racy and unabashed self-enjoyment in his book, like his life, breathes the splendour of liberty. James Morris, The Times. "A superbly enjoyable book" Barbara Bourke, Irish Times (Illustrated, £3.25)

Constable



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Edward Luttwak

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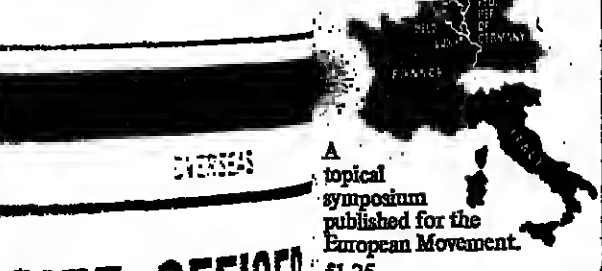
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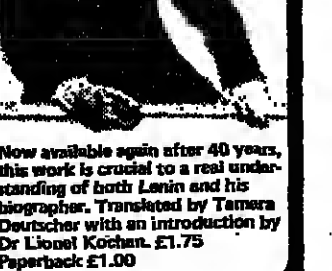
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Published today by Penguin Education

To the editor

Dear Sir—One gets used to finding new words in coos for the dear old Guardian. (In my offerings on novels on Friday there was a statesmanship for "statesmanlike" and "diversion" for "dimension" and "There were others.")

But one dreadful substitution was mine and reflects on Mr. Amis. One of his characters calls the fuge "the most boring artistic innovation before the adult Western" and "since" as wrote. Having ruined one of his jokes, and having now hampered it into the ground, I can only apologise to him. Yours sincerely,

P. J. Kavanagh.

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"Well," says Lenny, "it makes me mad." And he stares at him, and the Plexiglas lowers over his eyes, once more. "Phases—'if I wasn't here to see it.'"

"This is a very paradoxical situation," says Lenny. "It's a stuff that needs no gilding; end in NEW style may be the famous, a piece slightly old-fashioned, less pyrotechnic and highly abstract than much of Wolfe's earlier writing."

But—to revert to a more antique American funny style—let's cut the cackle. For *Radical Chic* has acquired a kind of symbolic role in the present confusion of American politics and culture that's even more interesting than Mr. Wolfe is amusing. For a start, its title has been for months now the ruling cliché of political chat that seems to have become the point of convergence between Agnew's "effete snobs" line on his critics in the American press and the more sophisticated line along which one wins of the New York Intellectuals (that once famous team) has been attacking the other as "barbaric Panthers," treasonous clerks and elitist crisis-mongers: even (in spite of

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"This is a very paradoxical situation," says Lenny. "It's a stuff that needs no gilding; end in NEW style may be the famous, a piece slightly old-fashioned, less pyrotechnic and highly abstract than much of Wolfe's earlier writing."

But—to revert to a more antique American funny style—let's cut the cackle. For *Radical Chic* has acquired a kind of symbolic role in the present confusion of American politics and culture that's even more interesting than Mr. Wolfe is amusing. For a start, its title has been for months now the ruling cliché of political chat that seems to have become the point of convergence between Agnew's "effete snobs" line on his critics in the American press and the more sophisticated line along which one wins of the New York Intellectuals (that once famous team) has been attacking the other as "barbaric Panthers," treasonous clerks and elitist crisis-mongers: even (in spite of

WHEN "BRONCO BULLFROG" opened in the West End last autumn, the "Times" carried a banner, "Barney Platts-Mills—An Exciting New Talent"; the Guardian said, "It shines very brightly, indeed, out of the fog of sheer inadequacy and faint-heartedness emanating from most British films today"; Lindsay Anderson was quoted in "Today's Cinema" as saying that it was "a very, very good film indeed, not just promising but a promise fulfilled," and its 26-year-old director-author woke up and found himself very nearly famous.

The film was beginning to attract enthusiastic queues at the Cameo-Poly when it was taken off (after two and a half weeks) to make room for the premiere of "The Three Sisters." Thereafter it remained talked of but largely unseen, except for intermittent spot-releases outside the West End. Relations between its makers (Maya Films) and the distributors (British Lion) became acrimonious. Now Platts-Mills's second full-length feature film arrives in London. This time Maya Films intend to be their own distribu-

tors, and have rented the cinema from Rank's for an indefinite period. "Bronco Bullfrog" cost £18,000, "Private Road" quite a bit more. But it is still cheap by most of today's standards. Both were financed and made as independent productions. That is to say, without interference from producers, distributors or exhibitors. Platts-Mills reviews his position:

"This whole business of independent productions in the film industry it's accepted that you make your first film very economically and people say, 'Gosh, how wonderful!', and it gets shown, and someone makes some money out of it (maybe) and you complain about your distributors like mad just to draw attention to yourself, and then you make a 'proper' film (i.e. an expensive one) within the structure of the industry. And everything's wonderful, and you forget about 'art', which is supposed to be unrealistic and therefore unprofitable."

"But this isn't the situation with us—we're really interested in films as a business, honestly. Because unless you are interested in films as a business,

PLATTS-MILLS BOMBS

MICHAEL BEHR interviews Barney Platts-Mills, director of 'Bronco Bullfrog,' whose latest film opens in London this week

you cannot hope to have any control over what you do. But what worries me at present is quite simply that the structure makes it extremely inconvenient (to put it mildly) to make your own films, and to make any money out of them however good they are, and even to get your money back.

"And this is a situation that should be changed today—not next year, not in twenty years' time, but now. And it could be changed now very easily by

the people who are responsible for the finances of the film industry. But no one is doing anything about it... (No independent film-maker has distributed his own films before in this country, although it's been done in France. "The arrangement isn't ideal; we don't have complete control of the cinema—we're just acting as distributors, not really exhibitors. But Rank's have been extremely helpful; we've done a deal with them that

leaves the programming to them, although we have a say in it. Tom and Jerry shorts, programmes at 2.00, 4.00, 6.00, 8.00 and 10.00.

"We looked at a number of opening-run cinemas that were available in London—the majority of the usual West End cinemas were the right size for our picture, but most of them require as part of the contract that you spend between three and six thousand pounds a week on advertising. We could have done a deal with any of them, but this was the basic reason why we didn't. Rents? Around £2,000 a week.

"We thought that the Gaumont was the best of the cinemas outside the West End. Our alternative would have been the Essoldo, King's Road. But the Gaumont's ideal—500 seats, well-lit, inexpensive, and on the Circle and Central lines. It hasn't been used as an opening-cinema before, but I think it should be used all the time, for opening low-budget pictures. Prices will be 40p and 45p, which is far lower than the West End, and for an opening run

very reasonable, and if we merely reach the average figures for London cinema attendances (25 per cent capacity), we'll make a profit. It does really well, we'll recover a fair amount of our costs in a few weeks.

"I'm not interested in expensive movies—you eventually hang yourself like that.

"It's as simple as this: if someone has £300,000 to put into films, instead of making one, why not put it into ten? Why not? Because of the big distributors. They are the film industry and they're everything that's wrong with it. They're the ones who steal the money, who have the grandiose ideas, who feel 'responsible' to the public's taste, who like to bully cinema-owners. The whole lot of them are crazy, I think.

"A lot of people think we're stupid to complain about British Lion, and to try to distribute 'Private Road' ourselves. They think we're making it more difficult for other film makers by upsetting the cart and the old men in it. But it needs upsetting..."

TO SAY THAT *Private Road* (Gaumont, Notting Hill Gate) fully maintains the promise of "Bronco Bullfrog," Barney Platts-Mills's much-trumpeted but largely unseen first feature, sounds a trifle patronising. But it is rather a relief, if you helped with the trumpeting, to be able to say "I told you so."

"Private Road" is shot in colour and with professional actors. It is altogether a much smoother, less tightly budgeted job, though still made with a tenth of the loot generally thought essential for the production of a saleable commodity. This should make it a more appetite-whetting prospect for some, not necessarily a better movie. But the extra expense has paid dividends because the director has clearly gained in style and clarity without losing his spontaneous and open approach to the difficult art of making films that don't look in any way mocked-up.

Whatever its limitations—and there are some—it tries very hard to get near to what things are like here and now, what pressures people face and what they do about them. "Bullfrog" was actually about East End kids and their predicament. This film explores a relationship between a young, rather conventionally classless, Bayswater drop-out and a girl seemingly securely bound by parental ties to the gin-and-tonic belt round Esher. The girl goes to live with the boy, an aspiring writer, becomes pregnant and having made her gesture towards his way of life, tacitly requires him to do the same.

He gets a job in an advertising agency ("It's not like writing for your esoteric audience. Our work requires discipline"), tries to tidy his life up a bit, and even makes a bold show at coming to terms with the marriage-and-security stakes. But gradually things turn sour, and both realise that it can't be done that way. What the film says is that such a compromise, by either party, rarely creates the best of both worlds, and just as likely the worst. That love can't find a way through that sort of maze is a la Hollywood.

Yet being himself more than a bit of a romantic, Platts-Mills either can't or won't follow the thing to its natural conclusion. The couple's survival is left open to doubt, with hope peeping hard round the corner. No real reason why it shouldn't, of course. But one gets the feeling that the film is working against its own logic.

Bruce Robinson and Susan Penhall-gon play the lovers with a wholly natural awareness of what is wanted, which makes it easy to forgive occasional misjudgments. Robert Brown is excellent as the girl's father, hovering between bull-in-a-china-shop antagonism and blundering liberality. That very



CATHERINE DENEUGE IN "TRISTANA"

Bayswater blues

New films reviewed by DEREK MALCOLM

fine actress, Kathleen Byron, has less to do as the mother than she deserves—one sometimes gets the feeling that Platts-Mills's screenplay could probably have been denser, that his scenes need more detailed and careful plotting.

There are, however, some fine strokes too—"I've had one or two things published in 'Woman's Own'," says the boy deprecatingly. "You think it easier to write for women?" a liberated female comments. Addidly, strangely, the film is less self-conscious in obviously written moments than when it improvises. But it's the sort of movie that looks you so straight in the eye that you can't dislike it. One bopes very strongly that Platts-Mills's gamble of birthing a cinema at his own expense to ensure a showing pays the dividends it richly deserves.

What more is there to say about Bunuel? Except that *Tristana* (A), his new film at the Academy One, is a quite masterly summation of his art, capable of playing a part in any of those "Best Ten" parlour games the buffs so like to play. It has been dubbed in Europe one of his least provocative movies, but that's so much codswallop. It is certainly one of his quietest and most reflective, which isn't at all the same thing. In fact, it contains within it a richness of experi-

ence and a variety of levels that make it echo and re-echo in the mind.

Adapted by Bunuel and his old collaborator, Julio Alejandro, from a novel by Galdos, once called the Spanish Dickens, it is set in a magic, idyllically recreated Toledo of the late twenties where lives an honourable old gentleman (the marvellous Fernando Rey) whose roving eye is only matched by his straightened circumstances and a sense of honour second to none. He hates priests, the smug Spanish bourgeoisie and cant in general. "The devil has been dead longer than I've been alive," he remarks to a girl who rebuffs him in the street on account of his grey hairs.

He falls in love with his pretty young housekeeper (Catherine Deneuve), seduces her before she knows quite what's what, and then watches impatiently and fearfully as she takes up with a young artist (Franco Nero). In due course she leaves the old man, who becomes instantly rich when his old harridan of a sister reluctantly leaves him her money. Now in the lap of luxury, he recedes the girl back home because she is stricken with an infection and still regards him, in a cold kind of way, as her father. At last, she is trapped.

Her leg has to be amputated (unprovocative?) and, persuaded by the priest, she consents to marry her benefactor and forswear the artist. You can only purge the sin he did in seducing you by giving him the comforts of wedlock, the priest suggests with the merest hint of satisfaction at so inverting logic. But the old man, cruelly denied his marriage rights, dies of a heart attack. She watches grimly, after only pretending to summon the doctor.

Perhaps, as has been suggested, Bunuel is saying something about the state of Spain since the brave Thirties. But I doubt it. I don't think one need look too far for allegories. It is rather a superbly told story about an old man's necessary vanity (without it he might as well be dead) and a young girl's revengful disillusion with a life that has seemed to betray her. Yet it is so deftly worked out, to the very last seemingly insignificant detail, that it appears much more than that. An affirmation, in fact, of the genius of a great master of the cinema.

And Now for Something Completely Different (Columbia, AA) is a resub and rehearsed amalgam of television's "Monty Python Show" which includes some of the best items, such as Grannia Angela, the Transvestite Lumberjack and the Upper Class Twit of the Year competition without quite convincing that what was marvellous in weekly half-hour doses stands up as ninety minutes of cinema. There's some pretty bad stuff, in fact, among the jewels. Director: Ian MacNaughton.

The Hunting Party (London Pavilion, X) and A Strange Love Affair (Cameo-Poly, X) are completely indifferent. The former is a savage and silly Western, wildly overcooked by Don Medford and glacially played by Oliver Reed, Candice Bergen and Gene Hackman. The latter stars Helmut Berger, of "The Damned," and Virna Lisi, of "How to Murder Your Wife," in a turgid and overlong tale about a suave young man who plays wicked games with his wives. Misdirected by Sergio Gobbi.

Mad Dogs and Englishmen (Ritz, Leicester Square, A) is a goodish split-screen type cinema verité record of Joe Cocker's successful American tour. Cocker is frequently superb, his backing is excellent and the whole thing very reasonable value in a more relaxed way than "Gimme Shelter." Director: Pierre Adidge.

Unman, Withering and Zigo (Plaza, X) is an adaptation by Simon Raven of the sinuous Giles Cooper radio play about a young master at a minor public school (David Hemmings) who is black-mailed and terrorised by a class of upper-class embryo X-rays. John Mackenzie's first feature isn't badly done, but the result is a prime example of what happens when nothing is left to the imagination in a too literal translation from sound into sight.

My skin, prickled when Simonon spoke of freedom from all those gadgets, a heave, a woman. A woman, a gadget? He loathed his moral mother and did not see her for the last 30 years of her life. Nor his daughter, who is in a psychiatric ward for 11 months. His second wife is "in another psychiatric ward."

There were very few outside shots though I particularly enjoyed the one of Simonon taking his hair for a walk. He strolled, it rolled obediently in heel. In general the documentary was very simple in shape, very shocking in content. Like a bullet. The finger on the trigger was producer/director John Goldschmidt.

DUKE OF YORK

Caryl Brahms

Romance

"ROMANCE" at the Duke of York's Theatre proclaims itself a musical and one would be hard put to deny it, for there is a great deal of music, most of it inoffensive since it is the music one expects of an intimate revue—a very, very intimate revue. Charles Rose, the director, part-singer, composer, and restaurateur is an old hand at point numbers in very intimate venues.

What there is of a story is set out in scenes which seem almost to belong to minuscule revue, too, and are the no, not work—let us look on them as one of his pastimes, for even an author could not contemplate their naivety with sweat on his brow unless from embarrassment and John Spurling is by no means naïve, coming as he did until recently, from one of the two serious political weeks. I had a strong impression that Mr. Rose and Mr. Spurling must have met at one of Mr. Rose's three restaurants—all three of them maybe, and cooked up this otherwise inexplicable entertainment. The story need not detain us. Indeed, the gallery gave audible proof that it might not long detain them. Being in the nastiest sound I know.

Still, the evening presented me with two pleasures for it proved that Joyce Blair is a much improved singer in her quieter moments and a deft teller, and that Jeff Conrad, formerly of the pop scene, has an elegance and poise of an interesting light stage personality which, with better material, might well develop.

Some of these notices appeared in earlier editions yesterday.

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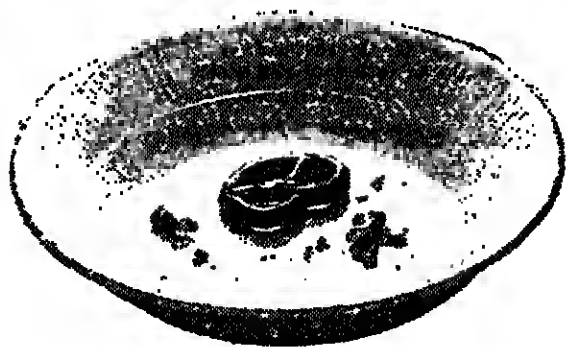
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review

COVENT GARDEN

Philip Hope-Wallace

The Ring

BACK TO NIBELHEIM once again—there's an alternative society for you, if you like and there the dwarfs really do have to work hard. So do we. A half time report on this second Edward Downes cycle of the Ring at Covent Garden leaves one like the victim of some cable-car hitch. The Rheingold failed for me to reach flash point early enough. Familiarity, fatigue, on my part, or too much caution from the conductor?

One notices some superbly fine textured orchestral playing and then has to discount passages where the ensemble and the flow is not really, persuasively "inevitable." Visually there are things to distress but we are now looking our last on all things Schneider-Siemssen and I can take the parting cheerfully enough. I record from Rheingold some excellent singing: a strong Fricka by Ruth Hesse (apt to "mug" a little too much), good Froh by Alberto Remedios, an outstanding Loge by John Lannigan, with faultlessly clear diction. Indeed I don't recall a Ring in which so many words came over audibly and intelligently.

You may like your Ring more pungent and tingling, tempestuous and torrential, as in Mr Solti's ultimate handling, but Mr Downes does earn good marks for the care through which, by understanding their breathing and articulation problems, he gets highly arresting and successful performances out of his singers. The steamroller, all obliterating approach is never attempted: sometimes this suggests a certain caution—pussyfooting in the perhaps rather crude term I used before but it makes its meaning clear. At other times and at the heights of "Walküre" on Tuesday, Mr Downes so delicately scaled the greatest scenes that they were, exciting, indeed thrilling without at any point knocking the interpreters for six (Wagner's demands can be made to seem inhuman).

As the doomed incestuous twins Helga Dornes and Richard Cassilly were exhilarating in the final minutes of act one (but what miserably unambitious ineffective staging for such soaring music). Mr Cassilly again was grave and moving in the scene where the Valkyrie tells him of his approaching death—a scene that leaves the listener penetrated by a sense of mortality as few others in art. The Valkyrie this time is Lidmilla Dvorakova who looks beautiful, acts with great sympathy, places her notes without undue sense of strain, and completely caught us up to the greatest of all father/daughter encounters, the closing of a generation gap to end them all!

Her Wotan father is David Ward, highly impressive to watch, a real master of the rôle in all its significance and, though one can never have enough voice for the last act, a Wotan who stayed the course with honour. The destruction of Hunding was tremendous and Karl Riddersbusch responded with a dying fall, whether by intent or accident, which brought our hearts into our mouths. We shall see him later again, I hope unbruised, in the rôle of Siegfried's playmate. It has been said to be a less good Ring than usual. But "different" is a truer estimate.

Philip Hope-Wallace's review of "Coriolanus" and "Pagliacci" at the Coliseum will appear tomorrow.

FESTIVAL HALL

Hugo Cole

R.P.O., Kempe

THE ROYAL Philharmonic Orchestra, Beecham's last orchestra, is celebrating its 25th anniversary this month: nice to see one or two players who were in at the beginning, and to find that the orchestra still preserves many of the qualities that Beecham instilled into his performers. On Tuesday at the Festival Hall Rudolf Kempe, who Beecham himself hoped might be his successor, was in charge.

The RPO, after many ups and downs, is today a highly efficient ensemble; but most of all under Kempe they seemed to give those eloquent and often inspired performances that are the best possible memorials to their founder. The work was Mahler's second symphony. Mahler was a composer to whom Beecham, surprisingly, never got round. If he had, I expect he would

have found plenty to cut, as he did with Elgar's symphonies. Perhaps he left them alone because Bruno Walter was already in the field, and Beecham's versions would certainly have been nearer to Walter's than to Kempe's. Kempe, too, gives us Mahler song-like rather than architectural; and in the second and fourth symphonies at least, this is surely as true as any sort of performance in the field, and Beecham's which in spite of its apocalyptic terror and the pure escapism of the second and third movements, has sorrow, heartbreak and consolation as its central themes. These Kempe brings out with the utmost warmth and understanding.

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

Simenon

OF COURSE the conversation one would really have liked to eavesdrop on was the one Simenon mentioned. "Charlie Chan was already here," I said that both of us are psychopaths and he said "sure—but the difference is that they pay to be cured and we are paid to cure ourselves." Lacking that, "The Mirror of Malignant" (ATV) will do as well as distinguished as it is dreadful.

It was really a very odd sort of interview indeed. The interviewers were a forensic pathologist and a psychiatrist, men specialising in the body of the victim and the mind of the murderer. Professor Camps, the pathologist, speedily sank into a kind of smoky coma and allowed Dr Whiteley to give Simenon the full psychiatric short-back-and-sides. He summed up with the classically crass remark that "he (Simenon) is still going on putting his problems down on paper rather than facing them in real life." But Simenon had already explained most clearly that writing was more real to him than real life. "I believe more in my characters than myself." I would suggest that one cannot face real life and stay sane any more than one can face the sun. But you can see the sun safely by putting a telescope over a piece of paper. A piece of paper.

I admire but do not, personally, like Simenon's novels. Though it could be said that like Van Gogh he draws corn, the old corn of the crime story, has never been done before. I admire but do not like Simenon. His authority and financial acumen are abnormal among authors.

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

The girl for Clochemerle

IAN WOODWARD
talks to CYD HAYMAN



OFF THE SCREEN Cyd Hayman stands at 5ft 5in; she was wearing large bangle earrings, a brown polo-neck pullover, and a paisley dress. She looked very little like Nina, the French resistance worker she played in ITV's "Manhunt" series—probably because in real life she wears her hair in a Cleopatra fringe whereas Nina was lumbered with a 1940s style. This week, she was back on the stage in Clifford Odets's "Awake and Sing" at the Hampstead Theatre Club.

She is a strange woman, she says matter-of-factly; she was an even stranger girl. "I guess I was unhappy, though it had nothing to do with my poor parents. I used to sit alone in my bedroom reading poetry aloud, and I'd watch the expressions on my face in the mirror as I recited Edith Sitwell and Blake—you know, 'Tiger! Tiger! burning bright.'"

At 16 she took a commercial course (after being turned down as a trainee reporter on her local paper) and became the secretary of the headmistress of Stonar, a boarding school on the Somerset-Wiltshire border. But the idea of becoming a journalist nagged at her, and one day when she was 17 she took a train to London and went round all the newspapers in Fleet Street to ask for a job, and they all said, "Go home and start on a local paper." The same day she went into a London callbox and telephoned a theatrical agent, who said, "Go home and enrol at a drama school first."

So she went home. "The headmistress at Stonar said to me, 'You can become an actress if you really want to. It's not impossible.' And so someone gave me encouragement, and my mind was now firmly made up." To pay for her lessons she chafed, became a cinema usherette, a waitress, a market researcher, pushed leaflets through doors, and worked as a secretary with Woolworth's. At LAINDA she worked over-bored, ignored her health and didn't eat. One afternoon at the end of her first year she collapsed and was rushed to hospital with suspected meningitis. It was later diagnosed as bacterial exhaustion, though I never want to give up acting. I don't know what I'd do with myself."

ambulance speeding her down the road with the bell ringing. Two weeks later, still in hospital—"they were afraid to let me out"—someone said to her: "If you don't discipline yourself as a person, then you might as well give up because you'll never make it as an actress." She changed a lot after that.

After the obligatory provincial rep in Liverpool, Ipswich, and Folkestone, and her first London appearance at the Mermaid—three years in all—she embarked on a concentrated course of television. In one of ITV's "Love Story" series produced by Rex Firkin, she was required to say no more than "Ouch!" when Moira Lister stuck a pin in her; indirectly it was responsible for her big break.

"One afternoon," says Mr Firkin, "I was seeing the last of the 200 girls auditioning at London Weekend for the part of Nina in 'Manhunt' when someone upstairs, where they were casting a series of Victorian murders, popped in and said they had someone who just might possibly be what I was looking for. She was the last girl I saw—and she quite threw me. She was so like what I had in mind, the sexuality, the marvellous cheekbone structure, the fragility. I remembered her 'ouch!' line, so I took a chance. It worked."

In January Cyd will appear on BBC-2 as a French girl again, the village sexpot in a nine-part adaptation of "Clochemerle." But she says she is not happy about the part; she does not see herself as a sexy creature. After finishing "Manhunt," she played in her first film, "Percy." "I've had quite a few scripts sent to me since 'Percy,'" says Cyd, "but it's the same old story, the inevitable nude scene in every script, and frankly I'd rather not bother."

The broad gold ring on her wedding finger? "Oh, this is my prop ring, ohhh! if it photographs in your picture you'd better mention that I'm not married. I have no desire to marry at the moment. Of course I hope my life will change considerably one day, that I'll have one or two children, though I never want to give up acting."

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Pots and panels

by RICHARD CARR

PEL DYRENFORTH is one of the people who re-introduced batik to Britain. In 1942 he began stretching white cotton over frame and dyeing it perhaps half a dozen times, keeping those areas he wanted left uncoloured by covering them with wax as done in Indonesia, and producing the streaky and marbled effects on intricate patterns that is the hallmark of batik.

His discovery of batik, which he first saw on exhibition at Heals, came shortly after he had abandoned the world of advertising, print textiles that were used for table linens and lampshades, in an attempt, he says, to escape the routine and moulding of a nine to five job. It led to many years of trying to master the art of batik—still rejects two out of every three cloths unsatisfactory—during which he learned to control the wax so that he can now use it to create straight lines between different dyes, and to mix different dyes. Now he concentrates on achieving a particular pattern rather than worry about whether the unique is going to work or not.

These years were also spent producing this for scarves and dresses which were made by Liberty, and wall hangings that were bought by private collectors and museums. He has abandoned the idea of using batik cloths for practical purposes: instead, he is concentrating on batik paintings, some which are now on view at the Oxford gallery in the High Street, Oxford. Fortunately, they cannot be adequately produced in black and white here.

BIN WELCH has taken on the opposite course, since he has turned the potter's wheel into an industrial process. Two years after spending many years trying to combine studio pottery with experiments in culture, and wall panels, Welch realised that it was almost impossible to throw a piece of domestic pots, since too much time is being spent on achieving the right shape and it was difficult to find throwers who could follow his shapes exactly.

So he decided to switch to the jigger

and jollying technique, using plaster moulds to jolly the shapes of the pots and jigger or template to hollow them out. The design of the moulds proved more difficult than he thought, and he spent months studying the technique in Stoke potteries before one of Denby's master mould-makers came to his rescue and made the moulds under his direction. The result was the development of a range of ware, including beakers, storage jars, cups, condiment sets, and jugs, based on geometric shape originally designed with a ruler and compass on a drawing board. Most of them are made in moulds though the bigger pieces, like tall jugs, tea and coffee pots, salad bowls, and large plates, are hand thrown. Similarly, the small bandits are pressed moulded while the bigger ones are shaped by hand. The pieces are then fired as biscuit ware before being ash glazed and fired again, using strips of Copydex to create strict bands of glaze, and muted and earthy colours to soften the hard edges of the basic shape.

Welch is now planning to build a second kiln which will allow the present kiln to be used for a new version of the range. Here, instead of ash glazes, he will use salt, which is thrown into the kiln during the firing of the biscuit ware, where it volatilises—turns into sodium chloride gas and then combines with the alkalis in the clay to produce the shiny hard surface glaze, found on ginger beer bottles. The texture of this second range will therefore be quite different.

Besides introducing the new glaze, Welch plans to continue his policy of developing his basic shapes for new uses so that by adding a base to a cylinder, bowls become goblets, while the base itself can be hollowed out to become an egg cup. In this way, the industrial process is allowed to evolve and the range of products to expand. It also means that Welch can meet the changing demands of the market. A selection of Welch's pottery is on sale at the Craftsman Pottery Shop, Marshall Street, London, W.1.



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The power-house in the pagoda

Martin Woollacott in Saigon, Wednesday, on the An Quang Buddhists' hopes of becoming a 'third force'

THE An Quang pagoda in Saigon, like other modern pagodas in South Vietnam, is a weird marriage of the traditional with the modern style of architecture. A confection of slab concrete and tiled staircases, topped with a curvy Vietnamese roof, stone swastikas, and a spire, it looks like a Westerner's idea of a Buddhist temple.

But considerable political and social power resides there. It was from this unlikely looking establishment that in 1966 the venerable Thich Tri Quang, sometimes wildly described by journalists as the Makarios of Vietnam, sent forth his young monks armed with water pistols filled with red vinegar and pepper, to do battle with the police. Twice in ten years the An Quang Buddhists have put their young men into the streets in an attempt to bring about political changes to their liking.

On both occasions they have failed. In 1963 their agitation against Diem was a main factor in his fall from power, but it was the army which benefited from his fall, not An Quang. In 1966, when they came out against Ky, American support enabled him to suppress them, and it was the present President, Nguyen Van Thieu, who ultimately benefited from the shake-up and

consolidation of military rule which followed.

It is an ironical development that now sees the An Quang leadership bracketed with General Duong Van Minh, the man who betrayed the revolution in 1963; and with Nguyen Cao Ky, the political adventurer who was once their worst enemy. It is no wonder then that the An Quang leadership which, according to one well-informed American official, could "put 20,000 demonstrators into the streets of Saigon tomorrow if it wanted" is reluctant to spend its resources and its cadres on an effort that might very well fail, or could lead to the installation of a Government as unresponsive to Buddhist ideas and principles as before.

Earlier this week, when the Thieu Government, fearing the monks' growing influence in major demonstrations, ringed the pagoda with barbed wire and troops, all that was happening inside was that children were playing hopscotch in one of the tiled courtyards and two or three monks were rather laboriously brush-painting banners with sentiments like "The Thieu election is an affront to democracy; we call on all the faithful to reject it." Some Buddhist scout leaders, whose Baden-Powell hats contrast rather oddly with their pale blue priestly robes, were

having a quiet smoke in a corner. The cigarettes were very happy to think that the Vietnamese people will win in the future.

"It is vital that we have our sovereignty back," he adds. "The foreigner must go... the war is a bad way to resolve anything. We cannot kill all the Communists and they cannot kill all of us... (but) all decisions belong to the American Government—the American Government is the hangman of the Thieu regime, the Thieu regime is the hangman of the American Government."

Expressed there, if one's interpretation is right, is the An Quang hope that if it plays its cards right, An Quang could become one of the residual legacies of power in South Vietnam. Already An Quang senators and deputies form the core of the opposition in the Assembly and the Senate, An Quang street power, applied at the right moment—which is probably not now—could be decisive.

Some American experts go along with this view. An Quang, one told me, is "the strongest single political entity in Vietnam." But the search for a "third force" in South Vietnam, some alternative centre of power between the officer corps on the one hand and the Communists on the other, is one that has led

Buddhists are very proud of the past (of Vietnam), and they are very happy to think that the Vietnamese people will win in the future.

Others still hold the view that has the potential of religious organisation on the horizon in South Vietnam that has the potential of unifying and saving the nation, An Quang very definitely included. That is partly because Vietnamese remain so very obstinately wedded to the various contending sub-societies which in reality make up South Vietnam, that any alliances are fragile, and political organisations and it is impossible to expand the limited regional and social bases of their power toward anything approaching a national movement.

An Quang has its strengths but whether it can grow is one question, whether it can play its part in holding together a national opposition to Thieu is another. There are indeed some students of Vietnamese affairs who believe that only the entry of the NLF into legal politics in South Vietnam would provide the pressure that could unify what is now called the opposition. That might be An Quang's moment, if it ever comes.

many to mistaken conclusions. Others, Vietnamese and Americans, favour the Cap Tien, the party of the technocrats and administrators, along with a "secret" wing, the Tan Dai Viet, which is strong in the army.

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PETER JENKINS

Labour in its old school ties

UNEMPLOYMENT, rapidly approaching the million mark, has reached the top of the political agenda in Britain and if the Labour Party managers have their way it will be the dominant question at the Brighton conference next week. In many ways it is a very convenient issue for the Labour Party. Unemployment on such a scale relegates inflation to the role of the lesser evil. The Labour Government's unhappy record of deflation can be forgotten as the need for economic expansion becomes self-evident as the first priority.

The Keynesians can hold up their heads again and dream once more of an incomes policy now that their warnings of the unemployment consequences of deflationary policies have been amply confirmed by events. The restoration of full employment is an objective on which the entire Labour Movement, party and trade unions, Left and Right, can agree.

Some Labour leaders have been quick to see unemployment as the key to a new deal between party and the trade unions. They calculate that job security is a "gut issue" for the unions, the only one which can compete with their preoccupation with higher wages, and that in exchange for a firm commitment to restore full employment, the unions can be persuaded to enter into a new prices and incomes pact. Diplomacy between the Labour Party and the trade unions may be expected to develop gradually and cautiously along these lines.

But a more fundamental question is involved here, although it is one which the Labour Movement will be exceedingly reluctant to ask itself in any practical form. The question concerns the nature of the relationship between the trade unions and what is supposed to be a radical political party. Is a purely economic trade-off—jobs for wage restraint—a sufficient basis for cooperation even if such a bargain can be reached?

Does the possibility exist actively to involve the unions at all levels in commitments to a radical political programme, or does it have to be accepted that unions are limited self-interest groups whose relationship with any government, including a

Labour Government, is bound to be oppositional in character?

If the latter is the case, the institutional ties between the trade unions and the Labour Party will become increasingly constrictive, unproductive and an electoral embarrassment. The Labour Party's financial dependence on the unions will make it increasingly vulnerable to the allegation that the paymasters call the tune. It is axiomatic that a Social Democratic party must engage the support of the organised working class but if there is to be, literally, a division of labour, the industrial and political wings might both be happier living in semi-detachment.

If, on the other hand, they are supposed to inhabit a genuine community of interest it is hard to see, at least in logic, why the Labour Party should not be allowed as much influence in trade union policy-making as the unions claim in political policy-making. At the very least, the Labour Party deserves the right to proselytise among trade union members, through their branch organisations, and expect not merely their financial contributions but their active political support.

In other words, the bargain or contract between the Labour Party and the trade unions, necessary for the credibility of any economic policy which the Labour Party may put forward, has to be of a political kind. The unions cannot treat the Labour Party as if it were an employer; neither can the Labour Party behave as if it were a management consultant to the working class. There have to be mutual commitments to a broad, jointly determined and carefully worked out programme for political and social advance.

On what basis, in support for what programme, the Labour Party should be inquiring of the unions, can it expect to receive their active support? We know what Mr Jack Jones and Mr Hugh Scanlon are against, but what are they for—what are their terms? Relations between the Labour Party and the unions will no doubt be patched up before the next general election, but they need more than patching up; they need to be ruthlessly explored and tested to their limits.

Food for minds

By John Ezard

AFTER eating a lot of peanut butter, some schizophrenics see the Devil shooting them in the head. Eggs have much the same effect on others. A diet free of these foods would make some patients considerably better. And one gram of vitamin B3 a day would keep the headshrinker away from the whole population of Britain.

These were two of the cures proposed at a two-day international conference on schizophrenia which ended in London yesterday. Summarised they sound cranky; and that is certainly the word spread about them by hardcore opponents in this country, as they struggle on treating an estimated 300,000 schizophrenics with the older, more limited technique of symptom suppression by drugs.

Superficially, the word seemed justified by the excitement of some of the delegates. The peanut butter critic overran his time so badly that he had to be physically deprived of the microphone. He and his colleagues, however, were established Canadian and American doctors, reporting measurable, if inconclusive, progress with methods neglected in Britain for up to 17 years. By our standards, some of the progress seems to justify optimism.

The British Schizophrenia Association, founded by two psychiatrists, fixed the conference mainly as a platform for the transatlantic orthodoxy of the "biological" of psychiatry, which believes schizophrenia is probably a condition caused by unrecognised deficiency, principally of the vitamin B3.

Human vitamin needs, the argument runs, are far more than met by diet. Some people cannot get their needs from their diet. To test this as a cause of mental illness, they inject massive vitamin doses—up to 27 grams a day—into sufferers.

Dr Abraham Hoffer, a leading prophet of the school, began trying this as director of psychiatric research in Saskatchewan in 1952, using nicotinic acid and nicotinamide. Five years later, he published experiments showing a significant improvement in a majority of patients.

Nineteen years and more experiments later, he was able to report "the same improvement" with 2,000 patients. With early schizophrenics the recovery rate was 90 per cent, and with more acute cases 75 per cent. With chronic hospitalised cases, it fell to 10 per cent—which led him both to emphasise the urgency of early treatment and to say that "hospitals are places in which you put in normal people at one end and take them out as chronic".

This treatment was increasingly tried by other transatlantic doctors and is now claimed, with other dietary changes, to produce improvements in autistic and convulsive children as well.

Dr Hoffer does not know why his vitamins seem to work. An outright biochemical cure for schizophrenia has been promised, but not delivered, for 20 years, and the conventional British attitude is that, as with cancer, hopes of a "miracle cure" should not be raised lightly. Nevertheless, while specialists plot on with a £50,000 mental health research budget which precludes large-scale investigations of new treatments, the orthomolecular claim has reached the lay public.

The result is that hundreds of schizophrenics all over the country are haphazardly dosing themselves with vitamins and randomly depriving them of peanut butter, eggs and food containing gluten. Without medical supervision this can be dangerous.



PRESIDENT BAKER

Britain in the Ba'athist dock

DAVID HIRST in Beirut, Wednesday, on Iraq's plots and power struggle

WITH the disgrace of General Salih Mahdi Ammash, one of the three main pillars of the regime, Iraq's ruling Ba'athists are going through another dangerous crisis. It will probably intensify the new bout of repression which is already under way.

In a decree signed by President Bakr, a second pillar of the regime, Ammash was dismissed from his post as Vice-President and member of the Revolutionary Command Council and assigned to the Foreign Ministry with rank of Ambassador. A lesser figure, Abdul Karim Shaikh, Foreign Minister and member of the Revolutionary Command Council, has had a lesser fall—he is to become Iraqi Ambassador to the United Nations.

Whether this upheaval means the final emergence of the regime's third pillar, Sidam Hussein Takriti, Assistant Secretary General of the party, as the undisputed strongman of Iraq remains to be seen, but it certainly seems to strengthen his position. Sidam Hussein is the Salah Jadid of Iraq, but as hefts the altogether more violent nature of Iraqi politics, he is an altogether tougher strongman than the Syrian counterpart whom President Assad finally ousted last year.

Like Jadid, he set out to build his power primarily on the civilian party apparatus and the security services. The latter have been elevated by the Ba'athists, both in theory and practice, into a principal instrument of government. Many are the quiet political killings the Ba'athist enemies lay at their door—

the three British diplomats in early July has, as expected, turned out to be a prelude to a new round of public confessions by spies and agents. Major Fahim Jalal, an air force officer, declared on television two weeks ago that he had been recruited by British intelligence to participate in a plot to replace the Ba'athists with a regime similar to President Assad's in Syria.

This is the first time Britain has been in the dock—other networks uncovered by the Ba'athists were working for America, Israel, or Iran. Another officer is due on television shortly. It appears that, like Americans, the British succeeded in recruiting their men from a wide variety of political factions and that, as before, the Ba'athists therefore have an opportunity to deal with a wide range of possible enemies at one fell swoop.

What is clear is that it will intensify the nervousness the alleged plot betrays—and the severity of the current campaign to terrorise all opposition. The expulsion of

the three British diplomats in early July has, as expected, turned out to be a prelude to a new round of public confessions by spies and agents. Major Fahim Jalal, an air force officer, declared on television two weeks ago that he had been recruited by British intelligence to participate in a plot to replace the Ba'athists with a regime similar to President Assad's in Syria.

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MISCELLANY

Private view

IF IN danger, strike the first blow. There are signs that both the BBC and the Independent Television Authority are preparing schemes of their own to fend off a Broadcasting Council. The BBC's idea, if it ever surfaces, would be a subcommittee of the board of governors, which would investigate complaints from viewers, listeners, MPs, and allied malcontents. Like the Press Council, its case law would grow into an informal code of conduct.

The ITA's position is different because it does not make programmes and it already has a watching brief on standards. The authority has been looking for months at how to handle complaints, and is coming up any time now with a proposal.

They will probably stop short of anything so cumbersome as a special committee. A joint BBC-ITA watchdog seems pretty remote.

Box clever

LABOUR'S undeclared war on the Common Market crackles and thuds, with Robin Day in the imminent danger of being winged in the crossfire. Tomorrow "Great Debate" tomorrow night, with Chris Chataway, Harold Lever, and David Steel massed on one side and Barbara Castle, Peter Shore, and Edward Taylor on the other.

One of the witnesses summoned for the pro-Europeans is Shirley Williams, which promises all the fun of a confrontation between Battling Babs and Simmering Shirl. A consummation devoutly to be wished by everyone but Labour Chief Whip, apparently, Bob Mellish, has tried to persuade Shirley not to go. The argument posed was that her performance was contrary to the national executive moratorium on public wrangles between its members. Lever and Shore are not on the executive, Barbara and Shirley are, Mrs W's

Market forces

THE TROUBLE about direct hints is that they are often misread. Transport House did not, as Miscellany suggested yesterday, deliberately leave Roy Jenkins's pro-Market meeting off the "Diary of Events" for next week's Labour Party conference. A letter went to the Labour Committee for Europe on June 4, offering to list any meetings it was planning for Brighton. A reply is still awaited. How discreet can you get?

MEMO to Moscow: If you think you have been hard done by, take a look at Chiang Kai-shek's problems. A Formosan news agency reported yesterday that the Chinese Communists had killed or arrested 55,670 Nationalist agents since 1949. And that in spite of "a well-organised network of anti-Communist agents" which Formosa had established "a solid foundation for them to conduct their anti-Communist activities."

Staff course

WHAT IS the Chief of the Air Staff doing on a three-day visit to Pakistan? The Ministry of Defence says blandly that Air Chief Marshal Sir Dennis Spenswood is merely stopping off in Pakistan on a general tour of RAF establishments in the Far East. No particular significance, old boy.

Which is not quite how it looks to the Bangla Desh lobby in Westminster. Bruce Douglas-Mann, the Labour MP for Kensington North, who went to Bengal this summer, has a couple of bumpers in store for Lord Balniel when Parliament comes back next month.

Did the Defence Secretary, Lord Carrington, know of the air chief marshal's jaunt? Did he check with the good old Aler at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office? And did both of them give their blessing? Douglas-Mann might have added that although the RAF has traditional supply and training relationships with the Pakistani Air Force, it has no bases there.

Urban aid

"LADY CHATTERLEY" was not for wives and serving wenches. Guerrilla manuals are not for the impressionable young. Earlier this year, Penguin Books declined to

publish "The Minmanual of the Urban Guerrilla" by Carlos Marighella, the Brazilian Maoist leader who was killed a couple of years ago in a gunfight with the police. Provocation is provocation. Research is something different. The minmanual has now been published in full—all 22 searing pages—as an appendix to an Adelphi Paper, written by Robert Moss of the "Economist" for the respectable old Institute of Strategic Studies. At 25p, a bargain for any revolutionary's denim pocket.

Mug's play

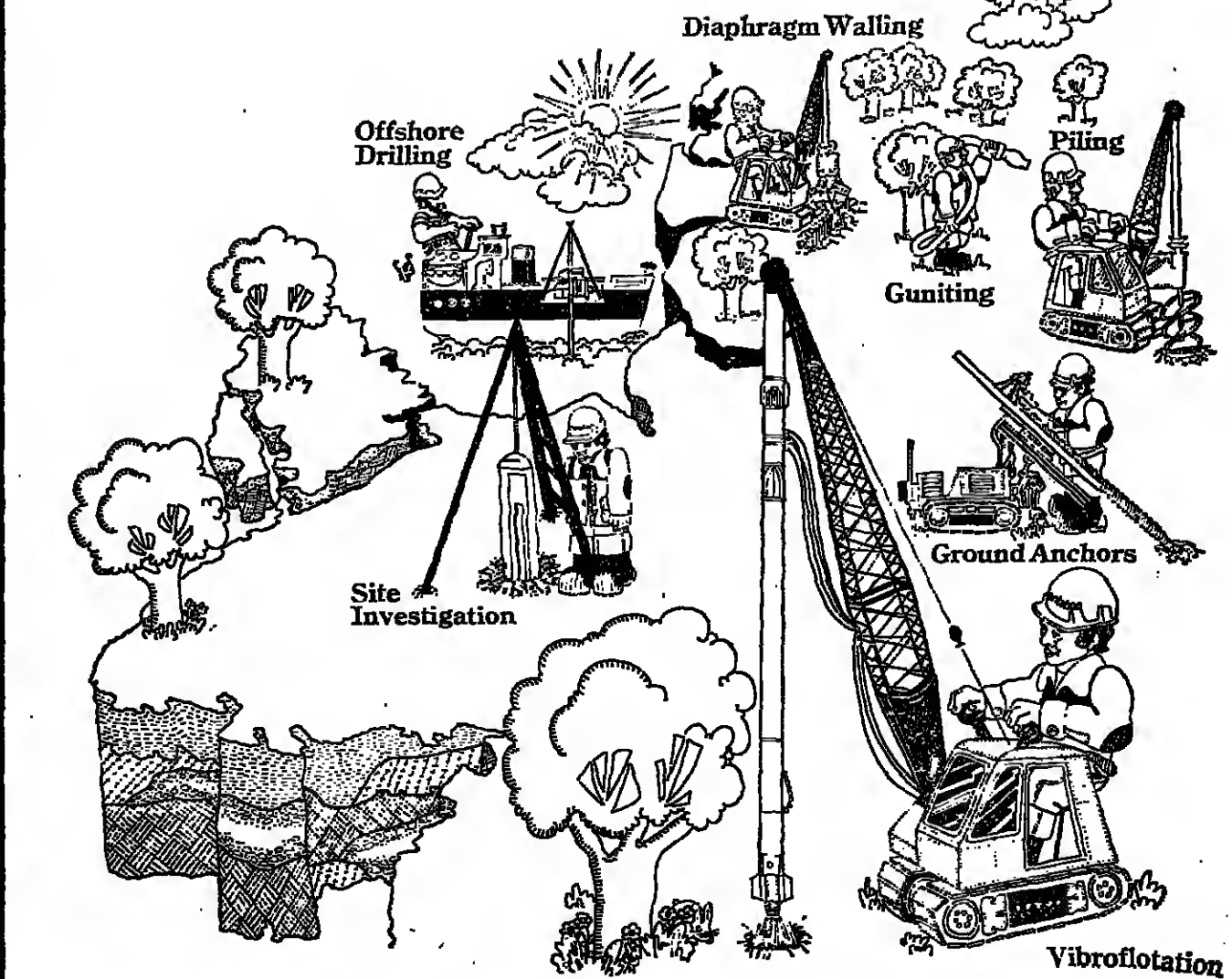


AFTER the light, the page, and the box, Malcolm Muggeridge is taking to the boards. The sage of Robert's bridge is working with James Roose-Evans, founder of the Hampstead Theatre Club, on "An Evening with William Blake," hopefully for next year's Edinburgh Festival. They are also preparing a stage adaptation of Muggeridge's higher journalism, "The Thirties."

Roose-Evans is diversifying his own talents almost as much as Muggeridge. Tomorrow night his version of Sophocles' *Oedipus at Colonus*, which he has both directed and designed, opens the new season at the Greek Contemporary Theatre in Athens.

On the same day, Andre Deutsch is publishing Roose-Evans's children's book, "The Adventures of Odd and Elsewhere," which is set in Fenton House, the National Trust's music museum in Hampstead. One of the main characters is a Mr Goodman, head of the British Rail lost property department, openly modelled on the noble lord of the same name.

"I am flattered to think that I am featuring so prominently in children's literature," Lord G wrote to Roose-Evans. "I cannot wait to read about Mr Goodman's heroic activities, which alas will never be reproduced except in your fictional pages." Amen.



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The Corporation of the City of Leicester

Prosperity plus

ROLAND ORTON on the industry

LEICESTER has been called a "city of 1,000 trades" and its prosperity, making it one of the wealthiest cities in Europe, is founded on the diversity of its industry. For more than a century the city has been one of the main centres of shoe manufacture in the country, the biggest supplier of hosiery, and one of the biggest knitwear producers in the world.

The Leicester and County Chamber of Commerce whose motto is "the world is our oyster" have completed 43 overseas trading missions in seven years and estimate that member firms taking part have achieved more than £15 million worth of business in this period. A big volume of these orders for the hosiery and knitwear and shoe sections have been gained on the strength of quality and styling.

Since the war light industry has made big strides while electronics, printing, plastics, building, dyeing, and pattern making are also of great importance. A huge typewriter factory is based in Leicester and other industries include the manufacture of lenses and lighting conductors, boats, neon signs, and aircraft components.

Engineering in Leicester developed naturally from the mechanical needs of the basic industries. A good example is the Bentley Engineering group, which underlined its position as the world's largest group of knitting machine building companies by returning from the recent International Textile Machinery exhibition in Paris with orders worth £18 million and with "serious inquiries" worth a further £10 million. The group comprises companies building a complete

range of knitting machines. Bentley Engineering Company machines make socks, stockings, and single jersey fabrics. Wildt Mellor Bentley machines produce the fashionable jacquard double jersey fabrics, while Samuel Pease and Brown and Green Ltd produce a range of dyeing and finishing machinery.

In spite of many years of unbroken success, the group, which belongs to Sears Holdings, is not resting on its laurels. Although with an order book stretching in some cases into 1974, the group recently announced that it was to tackle marketing on a global scale more thoroughly than anyone in the textile machine building industry has ever done before.

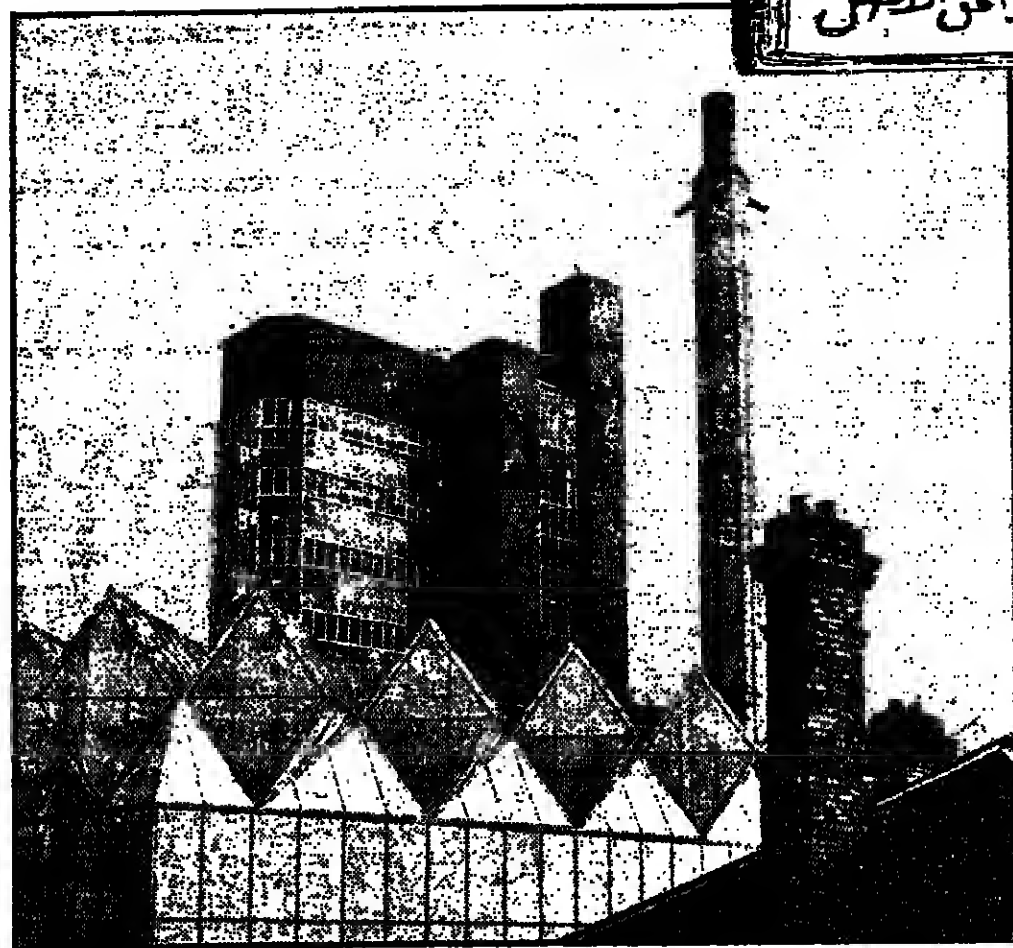
A much newer company is Camber International—formed in 1964. It claims to be the only firm in the world specialising exclusively in the design, manufacture, and marketing of single jersey knitting machines.

And another Leicester-based knitting machinery and fabrics group—G. Stibbe and Co.—announced big plans earlier this year to build a new factory on nearly 10 acres of land on the industrial estate at Braunstone. Production is expected to start in the plant late next year.

Shoemakers

About 4,000 people are employed in Leicester by one of the city's biggest industrial concerns—the British United Shoe Machinery Co. The company which manufactures shoemaking machinery, shoe materials, and components, has been steadily promoting its export activity for nearly half a century, but particular emphasis has been placed on winning overseas orders during the past few years which has resulted in a spectacular increase. There are overseas divisions in nearly 70 countries.

On the heavy engineering side, one of the most successful exporting companies is GEC-English Electric Gas Turbines, Whetstone, formed



Leicester University's engineering building.

as a result of the further rationalisation of GEC and English Electric, and which is now Britain's leading designer and manufacturer of both heavy duty and jet-powered gas turbines. Large orders placed recently have come from countries such as Kuwait and Iran, as well as Canada, the United States, Australia, and Scandinavia.

In more recent years one of the new claims which can be put forward for the city is machine tool making. Indeed, Leicester is now among the leading machine tool centres in the country.

Adcock and Shipley, now one more Leicester business under American control, is the biggest manufacturer of milling machines exported from the United Kingdom.

Other big Leicester names in this field are Marwins, Wadkin, Ex-Cell-O, Coventry Gauge and Tool, Jones and Shipman, and Alfred Herbert. The chairman and managing director of Wadkin, Mr. William Sims, is president of the Machine Tool Trades Association and he reported recently that his own company has taken orders worth £4 million for the new range of numerically controlled woodworking machines.

It is not generally realised that more roadstone than coal is produced in Leicestershire. In fact the value of roadstone from the county's quarries is about £4 million a

year. The past 25 years have seen a revolution in methods of producing stone from the quarry. This has been achieved mainly by using stone crushers, more powerful excavators, and dumpers of greater capacity. It is interesting, therefore, to find that a Leicester engineering firm which started in a rented railway arch in the city 60 years ago is today firmly established as a leading manufacturer of quarry and road building plant.

Crushers

Frederick Parker Ltd, of Catherine Street, is a family concern employing over 1,000. More than 50 per cent of the firm's output of crushers, screens, asphalt plants, etc. is shipped to more than 80 countries. Much success has been gained in two difficult markets—Canada and South America—where United States firms have been prominently established for many years.

The Coalville firm of Pegsons produce heavy crushing and quarrying plant used throughout the world on big dam constructions and irrigation systems.

The coal industry is in a boom period in relation to demand at the moment and the biggest problem is to get

sufficient coal out of the ground to satisfy the market and to get enough men to do this work.

In Leicestershire, following pit closures and the streamlining of the industry, it has been suggested that the panning down has been too severe, as it was in other parts of the country. Mechanisation is almost 100 per cent now and the main hope of getting more coal are planned on more efficient techniques and higher productivity. It would seem that the idea of manless mining by remote controlled machines, although not abandoned, is not being regarded as a future means of improving output at least not on a large scale.

Leicester has been renowned for its printing for nearly a century and the local master printers' association founded in 1891 has over a hundred member firms who produce work of every description both in colour and black and white. Here as in the other industries there have been revolutionary technological changes.

Some of the bigger firms in Leicester have been unable to obtain industrial development certificates and consequently have had to open branch factories in other parts of the county or country. New industrial estates have sprung up at Oadby and at Braunstone just over the city boundary.

Fat off the land

PETER MYTTON-DAVIES on the farming

ASK farming folk outside

Leicestershire what the county stands for and their reply will almost certainly refer to the fattening pastures of the Midlands. This is natural for some of the grazing in Leicestershire will fatten cattle without additional feeding-stuffs; in other parts of the county dairying and sheep are more important than beef.

Most of the agricultural land in Leicestershire which amounts to some 437,000 acres, is situated between the 200ft. and 500ft. contours. West of Leicester itself is Charnwood Forest, an area of great beauty for those who appreciate rugged scenery, but also of rather poor, shallow soil. In the north-west the heavy clays above the seams of coal are often low in phosphates.

The soils of north Leicestershire are often mixed. In places the heavier marl is hidden by an overlay of drift. To the east of the City of Leicester there is "High Leicestershire" with its rolling hills providing some of the county's finest fattening pastures. Alluvial deposits provide the valleys of the Soar, Wreake, and Welland with rich, fertile soils, often of great depth. In some parts to the east, middle and upper lies predominate and, in places, there is limestone. In the south, characteristic soil types include boulder clay and lower lies clay; here the soil is often mixed.

Diversity of soil naturally makes for different types of farming throughout the county. Around Market Harborough the emphasis is on beef production. In the Melton Mowbray area milk is more important. Traditionally Stilton is associated with the Vale of Belvoir and it is still possible to find Red Leicester being made in this district.

In general terms there are two broadly based kinds of farming enterprise carried on in Leicestershire. In parts where most of the land is arable there is considerable cereal production and the rotation usually includes short-term leys—for the fat lambs and for beef cattle. Where dairying is more im-

portant than beef, milk production is usually combined with some cereal growing.

Leicestershire farmers, like those elsewhere await the final decision about Britain's entry into the European Economic Community with some anxiety.

Leicestershire's part in bringing about improved flocks is already farming legend, but certainly no myth. During the latter part of the eighteenth century Robert Bakewell, of Dishley Grange, near Loughborough, improved Leicester sheep by introducing the principles of progeny testing. Today the Leicestershire has, perhaps, been somewhat overtaken by other breeds of sheep more suited to the requirements of supermarkets, but the value of the breeding principles Bakewell established is still important. Incidentally, this pioneer also improved Longhorn cattle by applying the principles of progeny testing to his herd.

Home farms

Today the Longhorn is almost a forgotten breed in Leicestershire but livestock still benefits from the work of Bakewell. In the best fattening pastures of the county the heavy loam grows grass which, after generations of wise grassland management, is capable of fattening cattle and finishing them to prime quality ready for the butcher without feeding concentrates.

The size of the county's agricultural holdings varies. Of the total of 3,441 farms more than 250 are under five acres. Almost 400 are from five to fifteen acres, well over 700 are between fifty and a hundred acres, and 828 are between 150 and 200 acres. There are only two farms in Leicestershire which, according to official records, are 2,000 acres or more. Yet the tradition of the home farm attached to the big house remains strong in a county which can claim some of the most famous hunts in the world.

While the emphasis is on cereals, beef, milk, and sheep, pigs are also important. There is also some vege-

table production. Brussels sprouts are grown extensively—usually about 250 acres a year; cabbage may reach a hundred acres or more; cauliflower over seventy. In some seasons the acreage of savoy almost equals that of cauliflowers; there may be nearly thirty acres of spring cabbage. The same may be written of lettuce and, astonishingly, also of beetroot. Celery, leeks and rhubarb are also grown.

Horticulture is well represented. There are well over a couple of hundred acres of roses and nearly a hundred of ornamental trees and shrubs. Dahlias, chrysanthemums, and other flowers are grown as well as nursery stock.

Much of the woodland is in private hands in Leicestershire, but the North West England Conservancy of the Forestry Commission has some forest land at Launde close to the border with Rutland.

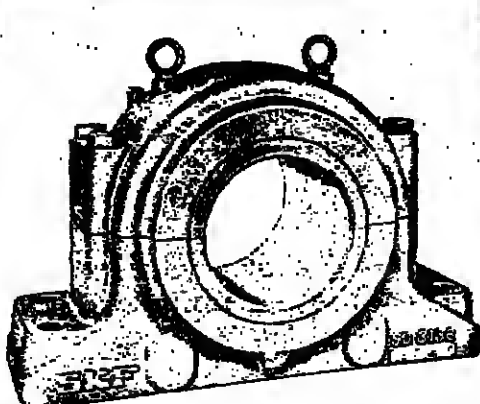
In a county which is largely arable a heavy concentration of farm machinery is to be expected. Leicestershire has, for example, over 1,400 pick-up balers and well over a thousand combine harvesters, the majority of which are self-propelled. With large-scale cereal production grain drying is obviously important and there are some two hundred and forty driers of the continuous-flow type.

Yet the county is probably not grossly overcapitalised in this respect for Leicestershire's estimated cereal production for the 1970-71 season is impressive. Some 86,000 tons of wheat is estimated, while the figure for barley is over 100,000 tons. Oats are expected to be the tune of nearly 29,000 tons; and there will probably be around 2,500 tons of mixed corn.

Estimated root production also reveals the scale of Leicestershire agriculture: nearly 49,000 tons of maincrop potatoes, about 4,500 tons of turnips, swedes, and fodder beet, and almost 3,000 tons of mangolds. Kale, grown for feeding stock, will probably come out at around 35,000 tons.

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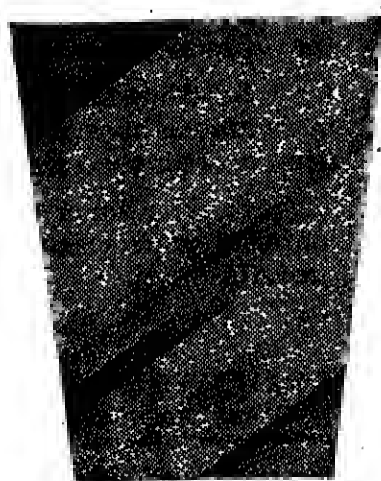
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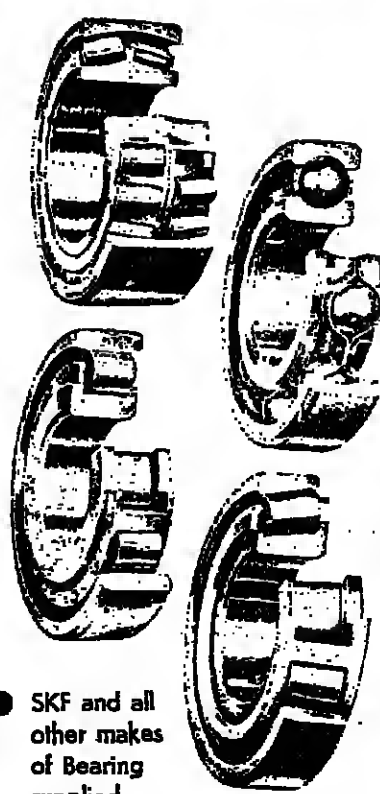
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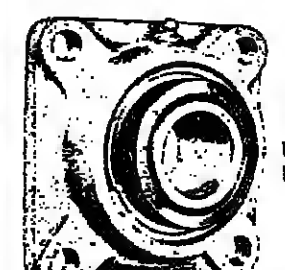
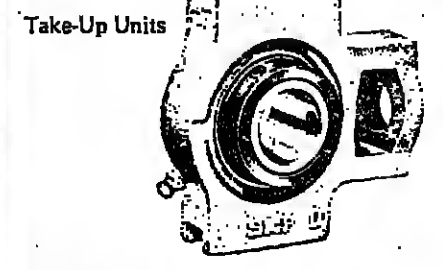
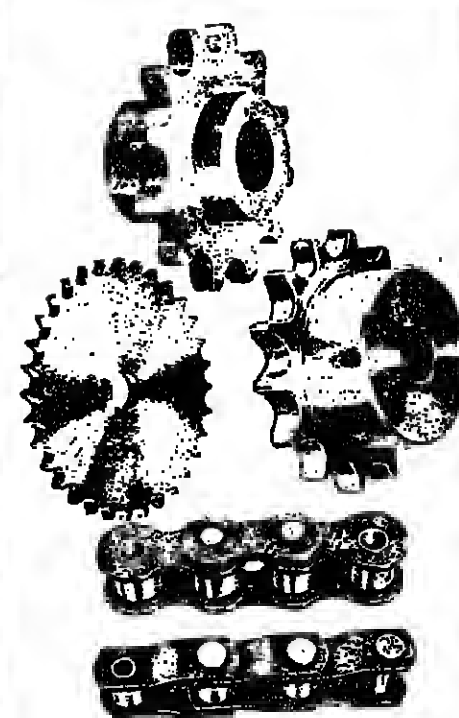
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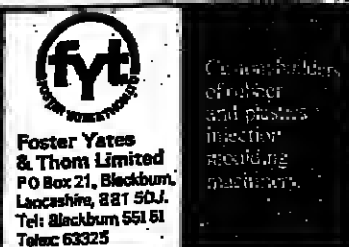
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BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2
Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw



Two more insurance firms quit Life Offices Association

By STEWART FLEMING

Two more members of the Life Offices Association quit the organisation yesterday. They are the London and Edinburgh Insurance and the National Employers Life Assurance. In a terse statement the LOA announced that the two firms had "ceased to be members on September 27."

Their decision to quit stems directly from the resignation earlier in the year of the Equity and Law Life Assurance Society, one of the major life offices in the United Kingdom, because of disagreement over the LOA's commission structure. Although London and Edinburgh and National Employers Life are both much smaller companies, their decision underlines the deepening rift within the LOA on the question of how and by whom the life assurance industry should be regulated.

At present, although it is understood that other LOA members have teetered on the brink of resignation, none has given notice of its intention to quit.

Nevertheless, the fact that two firms have followed Equity and Law's lead, may well make it even more likely that the role of policing the life assurance industry will eventually fall on the Government, and that the LOA's influence will diminish, an outcome which some LOA members would favour.

A whiff of irony in yesterday's announcement concerns the London and Edinburgh's decision to quit the LOA. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph, a United States company and one of the biggest firms in the world with sales of over £2,000 millions. Abbey Life Assurance, the UK's biggest property life assurance firm, is also an ITT subsidiary. Abbey Life has for some months been engaged in tentative discussions to join the LOA.

The commission crisis within

Takeover Panel to ban 'shut out' bids

THE CITY Takeover Panel is introducing new rules to outlaw "shut out" bids, which are those in which the controlling directors or shareholders irrevocably accept one bid when the possibility exists of higher counter bids.

The panel made this decision last night following the complaint laid before it following the takeover of the paper's parent company, the Blackleys, by the directors of the company, who had accepted a bid from a bidder, Leyland, without waiting to see if a higher offer would materialise from the original bidder, Grimsdale Windsor.

The panel has ruled that there had been no breach of the City code, since no rules exist to control such a situation.

The panel accepts that the takeover of the Blackleys by the directors, who acted in what they believed to be the best interests of their client, but says that they "would have been wise to have consulted the panel before advising that a shut out should be given."

A spokesman commented that it is by no means certain that the matter can be fully dealt with by a detailed rule, but in the meantime, "we would expect that where more than one party has made an approach which could be interpreted as falling within the definition of General Principle 4 (that is 'reasonable') the board of a company that a bona fide offer is likely to be forthcoming, no 'shut out' bid should be accepted without all parties being made aware that a potential competitive situation exists and given an opportunity to make a statement to the shareholders of the offeree company if they so wish before the 'shut out' is given."

Danger recedes on UK revaluation

From ANTHONY HARRIS in Washington

The danger that Britain will be pushed into an uncomfortably large revaluation of the pound as part of the general currency realignment to solve the dollar crisis appears to have receded.

Only the Germans, of the nine powers concerned, are arguing that the present British surplus—which is bigger than Germany's—should be a substantial move. This appears to be a defensive argument, because Germany fears that she herself will be pushed into too big a revaluation.

Senior British officials here insist that inside expert circles like the Group of Ten, the fragility of the British surplus is well understood. Talks with officials and ministers from other countries strongly confirmed this.

An American official involved in the negotiations told me: "I don't think any of us seriously contemplate a realignment that would not leave the pound devalued against most major currencies, apart from the dollar."

These currencies might not include the French franc or the Italian lira. M. Giscard d'Estaing, the French Finance Minister, has let it be known that he thinks that the pound, the franc and the Italian lira should not change their gold parities. This, of course, assumes an American devaluation. The Italians argue that their economy is so sick at the moment that they too qualify for a devaluation against most competitors, but it is not clear whether these include the British.

But no one doubts that the pound will end up substantially devalued against the Japanese yen, and noticeably so against the Dutch and Belgian currencies.

The D-mark position is more complicated. While some of the advantage gained since the mark

was floated in May will be preserved on any one scheme of likely realignment, the Germans themselves, under heavy pressure from their business community, are determined if possible to reduce the gap which exists at the moment. No one else, however, seems willing to let them take this advantage back.

The general understanding of the British position is largely a matter of straight economics, and Mr Barber's remarks in his Tuesday speech about the British surplus do not appear to have impressed any officials here as new, although they did stir the currency markets. Nevertheless, Mr Barber can claim some credit for the general understanding of Britain's problems.

His part in the negotiations has been a minor triumph of diplomacy. He has established a role as a spokesman for the under-developed countries—he made a much more favourable impression on his Commonwealth colleagues in Nassau than any previous British Chancellor for a long time, and certainly much more favourably than the haughty Mr Roy Jenkins.

In the Group of Ten he has adopted a middle position between the US and the rest—reports that he has slavishly followed a European line are very wide of the mark. He has supported Europe on the surcharge, but taken a midway position on gold—it doesn't really matter, so why not compromise?

stop the inflow of dollars into Germany at a press conference in Washington later in the day. But they appeared close to the end of trading and did not have much effect on the exchange rates in Germany.

But in London the market reacted almost as heavily to the reports of agreement as it had reacted to Mr Barber's suggestion earlier that Britain's balance of payments might turn sour. This time it was buying pounds not selling them.

The rate moved from \$2.4810 to \$2.4850 to the pound when the rumours first appeared, a very hectic market. Later it fell slightly to close at 2.4840.

Rolls scheme faces defeat

The Rolls-Royce credit committee will meet this afternoon to decide whether to back in principle the liquidation of the company, which has been rejected by the board of Rolls-Royce Limited (the original Rolls company), will be turned over to the Government.

Most of the evidence suggests that the scheme, which has been rejected by the board of Rolls-Royce Limited (the original Rolls company), will be turned over to the Government.

Critics of the scheme claim that some of its basic proposals are impossible—such as the early denationalisation of Rolls-Royce, 1971, the Government-owned company which has taken over the aircraft interests.

The scheme also involves making a rights issue, part of the proceeds of which would go to pay creditors; this has not been favourably received by some shareholders who point out that if Rolls goes into liquidation they can still maintain a stake in the future of the company if they want to become shareholders.

The situation now is that shareholders will be asked to put the company into voluntary liquidation on Monday unless they, and the creditors can persuade otherwise. What sides want to avoid is a credit moving out of line and forcing a compulsory liquidation of the company, which would mean Government fees could reach £2 millions.

IMF leaks lift pound

Foreign exchange markets spent most of yesterday reacting to rumours from the International Monetary Fund's meeting in Washington.

Dealing was thin but sterling, which had been gradually moving up against the dollar, jumped 40 points after reports that a three-way agreement had been reached on revaluation, removal of the US import surcharge and on defence costs. There were no details—no sources—mentioned.

Later there were persistent suggestions in Washington that the president of the German Bundesbank, Herr Klausen, would announce still more exchange control measures to

stop the inflow of dollars into Germany at a press conference in Washington later in the day.

But they appeared close to the end of trading and did not have much effect on the exchange rates in Germany.

The rate moved from \$2.4810 to \$2.4850 to the pound when the rumours first appeared, a very hectic market. Later it fell slightly to close at 2.4840.

Action by trust is settled

An action for £143,895 brought by Guarantee Trust of Jersey against the company's former chairman and governing director Mr Herbert P. Marshall came to a surprise end yesterday—on the third day of what was expected to be a four-day hearing—when Jersey's Royal Court was told after an adjournment that a settlement had been reached out of court.

On the application of both parties, not only the current action, but also another action pending against Mr Marshall for £532,320 were withdrawn.

A statement read by GT's advocate said that terms satisfactory to the plaintiffs had been agreed with Mr Marshall in settlement of all actions against him, but no details were disclosed.

The Guarantee Trust had its trading licence withdrawn by Jersey's Finance Committee in January of last year. Millionaire industrialist Mr Leonard Matchan took over control of the company in a rescue bid and banking business was resumed last August through a new subsidiary, New Guarantee Trust of Jersey.

The actions against Mr Marshall resulted from investigations into the GT's affairs ordered by Mr Matchan when he took over.

The sum claimed in the current action represented dividends allegedly paid to preference shareholders out of capital from 1967 to 1970. Jersey's 1961 Companies Law, Mr Marshall was held to be liable for the amount.

The pound

	2.4810-2.4840	Previous closing
N. York	2.4810-2.4840	2.4810-2.4840
London	2.4810-2.4840	2.4810-2.4840
Frankfurt	2.4810-2.4840	2.4810-2.4840
Paris	2.4810-2.4840	2.4810-2.4840
Geneva	2.4810-2.4840	2.4810-2.4840
Basel	2.4810-2.4840	2.4810-2.4840
Brussels	2.4810-2.4840	2.4810-2.4840
Amsterdam	2.4810-2.4840	2.4810-2.4840
Stockholm	2.4810-2.4840	2.4810-2.4840
Copenhagen	2.4810-2.4840	2.4810-2.4840
Helsinki	2.4810-2.4840	2.4810-2.4840
Oslo	2.4810-2.4840	2.4810-2.4840
Stockholm	2.4810-2.4840	2.4810-2.4840
Copenhagen	2.4810-2.4840	2.4810-2.4840
Helsinki	2.4810-2.4840	2.4810-2.4840
Oslo	2.4810-2.4840	2.4810-2.4840

Bank of England official limits on US dollar 2.48-2.52. Investment dollar premium 2.50-2.55. Premium 2.50-2.55.

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TRUSTEE SECURITY BANK
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Borrowing from City Treasurer (L3)

CITY COMMENT

SHARE MARKETS

Time for consolidation

IN SPITE OF the continuing falls in the stock markets, it is difficult to find many depressed investors around the City. Most analysts and fund managers regard the present weakness in prices as simply a period of consolidation, before a big new breakthrough towards the year end or possibly early in the new year.

The latest view from brokers Simon and Coates is fairly typical of general City feeling on equities. They say that the market is still consolidating after the sharp August-September upswing and it could well be that more positive evidence of economic recovery is needed for any further upward movement to be achieved.

The 40 per cent upswing in August car sales proved neutral when recently announced, partly because it had been well leaked, and partly because it came against the background of rising unemployment and static industrial production.

"In coming months, however, further evidence of the upturn in consumer spending can be expected from several quarters," says Simon and Coates, "and given the implications of this for the whole corporate sector next year such confirmation should provide the impetus for equities to move into new high ground once the current consolidation phase has run its course."

So the current profit taking and price weakness engendered by continued currency uncertainties could present the opportunity to pick up stock. It often proves difficult to buy the lines you want when markets are rising.

TRIUMPH INVESTMENT Whizz-kid friends

SUPPORT and accolades from the investing establishment have so far eluded those fast-moving men at Triumph Investment Trust but they have found a friend in Slater, Walker, the Sainsburys of the whizz-kid market and fearless non-followers of fashion.

Courtauld's pension fund, which has been Triumph's only real institutional friend since the company's inception, has decided to reduce its over-large holding from 14 to around 7 per cent of Triumph's capital. The buyers of the 7 per cent are Slater, Walker together with "clients and associates."

As this same collection of chums already had 5 per cent of Triumph, they thus now hold 12 per cent.

Slater says the deal is "purely an investment transaction," which presumably means that the clients have received the shares at a price somewhat higher than the 180p a share paid by Slater and a little below the 177p Triumph price before the deal was disclosed. Predictably, the dealing set had visions of distant take-over of Triumph by Slater and pushed the shares up 4p to 181p.

They forget the disproportionate voting power of Triumph's board (over 50 per cent plus those juicy management contracts).

Still, the "good relationship" that exists between the two companies could in time lead to closer relationship in insurance, where Triumph is sizeable and Slater is smallish but selects insurance as one of the two main areas of expansion (the other, being property).

The real significance of the deal, however, is reserved for the Courtauld's pension fund beneficiaries and the pension fund movement as a whole. The £2 millions received by Courtauld leaves them with about £2.2 millions worth of Triumph shares more than double the original £1 million invested in 1965 and 1966. And as Courtauld sold £1 million worth of stock last year, the original investment has effectively yielded £2 millions in five years with £2.2 millions in three for nothing.

Thus Courtauld's former pension fund manager, recently departed, got it right. But Triumph, before yesterday's deal, represented the biggest single investment of the fund, and around 8-10 per cent of its net worth. This was a situation which defied all the rules of good investment management, particularly as the next biggest interest is a £2 millions holding in no less an enterprise than Shell.

Apparently the decision to halve the Triumph holding was taken by Courtauld's new pension fund manager. The previous situation again highlights the methods of supervision of the nation's pension funds and is a timely reminder for that band of fund managers currently proposing a charter of "Good practices."

The move for a good practice code has emerged following this week's annual report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies, expressing concern at the investment relationship between a company and its pension fund. The Rolls-Royce workers for one know only too well that too large a commitment to the company that provides the wages is not a good practice, and that situation may well have been prevented but for the lack of any firm rules.

Meanwhile the National Association of Pension Managers may be jumping before they are pushed, judging from statements that a voluntary code would be better than one imposed by legislation. But perhaps there should be both.

H. O. BULMER

Hops or the apple?

IT'S TIME to sell H. O. Bulmer, the Woodpecker and Strongbow cider firm, which came to the market last December at 65p a share, and now stands at 107p. This is the advice of brokers Tustain and L'Estrange, and they back up the advice with a pretty convincing case.

The first point to realise is that more than 80 per cent of Bulmer's profit comes from cider, and that the firm accounts for 80 per cent of total advertising expenditure on cider, where heavy promotion in recent years has dragged consumption out of the rut.

But even with continued high spending, cider consumption is now on the downturn, according to the industry association losing out to lager, and to a lesser extent to wines. In the second quarter of the current year—the latest for which official industry figures are available—consumption fell by 591,000 gallons or around 8 per cent. Indications from the trade are that there is something of a recovery in July but that this tailed off in August and September, when a seasonal boost might normally have been expected but the weather was warmer.

Top of falling consumption, Bulmer has had rising costs in worry about, but a price rise of about 10 per cent in July should have taken care of this. Just the same the profit picture cannot be too bright when consumption has been falling and the industry has been gearing up rather than down. Bulmer dares not cut back on its advertising spending for fear that it would lose out, not just to its competitors, but to lager, where growing sums are already being spent on promotional activity.

There could already be a threat on the cider front with the rumours that Allied is reorganising its Coates, Gaymers, and Whiteways cider interests under one managing director, and is to launch a big marketing drive towards the end of the year.

Bulmer's real weakness must lie in its lack of any tied outlets and the absence of any sizeable export business. With cider apparently losing out to lager and a competitor after a bigger slice of the business, there could be a tough time ahead for the group.

The best that Tustain can see for Bulmer is that profit this year would not be materially different from last year, but a 2.9 per cent yield and 19.4 per cent price-earnings ratio are not going to support the present share price. Especially so when the liquidity position is already strained and capital commitments of £1.16 millions compare with a net cash flow of only £720,000.

A funding operation cannot

be ruled out, and on the whole profit taking can hardly be wrong.

MOTOR INSURANCE

Time for a statement

IT HAS always been assumed that motor insurance companies have a vested interest in road safety. They after all, have been one of the main casualties of rising accident rates and escalating repair costs. So it is something of a surprise that they have forced the Government to abandon a scheme designed to curb the activities of unscrupulous garages who rebuild insurance write-offs to sell to gullible customers.

After pressure from the insurance companies, the Government abandoned the old voluntary system of endorsing the sale of wrecked vehicles on September 1. There is vague talk about a new system being introduced at some time in the future.

Judging from the gap separating the two sides, however, there is a strong likelihood that an agreement will be reached, and this would allow a new and unfortunate era of prosperity for the back-street garages.

The motive behind the insurance companies' move is understandable, but short sighted. The salvage value of a wrecked vehicle with an endorsed log book is probably about half that of a similar wreck with unblemished credentials. As the old system was full of loopholes, and some insurance firms were suspected of widespread evasion, there was natural concern among the other firms that they were making a sacrifice that was not being demanded of others.

In the view of many insurance firms, the answer is comprehensive legislation under which all rebuilt vehicles would be examined by an approved engineer. But the Government, which is having enough trouble with MoT tests, is reluctant to introduce a new system of examination.

While most people accept the need for more effective controls, the insurance companies have insisted that there is no could well rebound on them in the end, for after all, who is going to insure botched-up vehicles with suspect welding?

When the insurance companies meet, under the umbrella of the Motor Conference in a couple of weeks' time, they should reverse their decision. For its part, the Government, which suspended a valuable piece of consumer protection, should at least have the grace to make a public announcement without trying to cover an unfortunate move in unnecessary secrecy.

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4. The form of the revised offer allows you both to increase your income and to share in Sime Darby's future growth.

ACCEPTANCES SHOULD BE RECEIVED NOT LATER THAN 3 P.M. ON 1st OCTOBER, 1971

A duly authorised committee of the Board of Sime Darby has considered all statements of fact and opinion contained in this advertisement and the members thereof accept, individually and collectively, responsibility therefor and consider that no material factors or considerations have been omitted.

Record Profit and Asset Growth

Forecast of Further Increases in Profit and Dividend

SIR BRIAN MOUNTAIN, Bt., Chairman of Bernard Sunley Investment Trust Limited reports:			
YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH			
	1971	1970	INCREASE
Profit before taxation	1,638	1,028	+59%
Net profit after taxation	1,064	643	+65%
Total Dividend	18%	15%	+20%
Shareholders Funds	37,845	21,758	+74%
Net Asset Value per share	237p	137p	+74%

Agreement has been reached in principle for Eagle Star Insurance Company to take up £6,000,000 of new debenture stock over the next three years.

The Directors estimate that subject to unforeseen contingencies the Group pre-tax profit for 1971/72 will be not less than £1,800,000, and on that basis they would intend to recommend a total dividend of not less than 20%.

The full Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6DY.

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The first six
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£9.80%

Lowest Holst

turnover in 1970/71 increased by 10% to £1.1 million but net profit not at £572,000 mainly due to a few schemes.

Pre-tax profit was £926,000. Recommended dividend posed one-for-one bonus.

Civil Engineering and Building Accounts for some 65% of industry suffered unexpected results: turnover of Holst & Co. but the profit earned reflect the skill and capital.

Demand for private home mediate future encouraged.

The Industrial Estate at substantially complete and schemes are in progress with developments in Park and Eire.

Plant Hire has developed and successful activity.

The workload for the current year is confident the an improvement compared years.

CHAIRMAN

for a variety of reasons, the local economic situation and the local difficulties of the trading year 1971, was very difficult, unless I can report that the year was very successful. The profit before tax was £757,000 (1969/70) and after taxation and interest, £362,300 (1969/70). Thus, once again, a new record profit has been achieved. In the tax charge, it is the increase of £1.1 million in profit available to the Shareholders.

Constantly and regularly the annual statement of the company is available from the company and the local difficulties of the trading year 1971, was very difficult, unless I can report that the year was very successful. The profit before tax was £757,000 (1969/70) and after taxation and interest, £362,300 (1969/70). Thus, once again, a new record profit has been achieved. In the tax charge, it is the increase of £1.1 million in profit available to the Shareholders.

BS
INVESTMENT
TRUST

Eva Linder
Grabtree

Record colour TV deliveries

British television manufacturers delivered a record 81,000 colour sets to the home market last week, a 17 per cent increase on the previous highest total of 69,000 in July.

The figures were announced yesterday by the British Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association, which said August was usually the slowest month. Colour set deliveries totalled 103,000 for the first eight months of the year—86 per cent up on the same period last year.

This year's totals for black and white sets were 13 per cent down on last year, although deliveries in August reached 10,000 compared with an average of 10,000 for the previous months.

While the TV makers were increasing their deliveries, the demand for refrigerators was falling. The home market took 103,356 fridges in July—1 per cent down on July, 1970.

£6.00-£9.80

ESCALATOR SHARE ACCOUNT
Leamington Spa
Building Society

Doulton reverses its earnings forecast

The warning from Doulton, the ceramics group, that the first six months were going to be just as difficult in 1971 as in 1970 is fully borne out by yesterday's figures.

Furthermore, the board has reversed its forecast of improved profits for the full year and now says it will be a hard task to simply equal last year's figures.

Profits for the half year have fallen £4,000 to £482,000 pre-tax, compared with the £508,000 earned in 1969. The interim dividend is maintained at 4 pence.

Once again the chairman, Mr. J. G. Beech, reports that the main problem lies in the trading conditions for the tableware division. In particular the improvement in the North American market which the company has been hoping for has failed to materialise.

As a result both the Doulton and Minto factories are on short-time working for most of the period and there is still some short-time working.

Industrial Finance raises total

Industrial Finance and Investment, parent company of merchant bankers Dawson Day, is to raise its dividend total from 10 pence to 20 pence with a final payment of 12 pence. At the same time the

board forecast "good prospects" for the current year.

Pre-tax profits for 12 months ended June have increased 17 per cent to £1.24 million, partly because of a substantial reduction from £325,000 to £112,000 in depreciation on investments held by the group's finance companies.

The tax charge which benefits from the group's substantial franked investment income, is £223,000, against £339,000. This leaves the higher dividend covered 1.4 times.

Mr. David Finnie, chairman, said yesterday that the higher than expected earnings were largely because of excellent results from Dawson Day's banking and money market activities.

Hemdale buys film distributor

Hemdale Group has acquired from London Screen Distributors 90 per cent of the capital of London Screen Distributors. The initial purchase price is £24,500. In addition there is a deferred consideration not exceeding £22,500 dependent on the level of certain film earnings.

London Screen Distributors will change its name to Hemdale Film Distributors, and will be responsible for the UK distribution of films owned by London Screen Distributors and for UK distribution of Hemdale's future productions.

Rockware on recovery path

The long-awaited recovery by the Rockware Group appears to have at last materialised and interim profit has jumped from £224,000 to £352,000.

The results and a forecast of a higher dividend total for the year sent the shares up 7p to a new high for the year at 71p.

The interim dividend goes up from 4½ to 5 pence, a total dividend of "not less than 13 pence" against 11 pence last time.

BBA half year profit jumps

BBA Group after five years of comparatively dull profits growth announced yesterday a significant increase in half-year earnings although the interim dividend is maintained at 6 pence.

Pre-tax profits increased 28 per cent to £1.7 million for the six months ended June on sales up 12 per cent to £19.7 million. However, although the board expects that profits for the second six months will be higher than those for the same period in 1970, it is unlikely that they will equal yesterday's total.

In the UK and overseas there have been wage increases which cannot at the moment be offset by corresponding price increases, the directors say.

Last year profits of BBA, which manufactures friction materials, conveyor belting, asbestos textiles, and glass fibre products, fell from £2.93 million to £2.82 million.

Brixton Estates earns more

Interim figures from Brixton Estates show 1971 tax profit rising from £462,000 to £518,000. The interim dividend is maintained at 3½ pence.

Work on the 412,000 square feet property in Edgware has been completed and progress in letting is going well. Other projects are proceeding satisfactorily, especially the new 100 acre industrial estate at Dunstable in Berkshire.

Universal Grinding sales up 6pc

Although the sales of Universal Grinding, manufacturers of grinding wheels and abrasive grains, are up by 6 per cent to £11.5 million for the half year to the end of June, pre-tax profits are down from £1.72 million to £1.45 million. The interim dividend remains unchanged at 8 pence.

The chairman, Mr. M. D. Molloy, said that the profit for the half year would be difficult because of the postal strike, rising costs and slack demand.

The interim statement says that the recent inflationary measures are unlikely to lead to

any significant improvement in the second half. But the demand for the company's products usually follows quickly any renewal of industrial activity and the company is confident that it will benefit from any upturn. It has approved a higher level of capital expenditure which will lead to greater production capacity and expansion into new and related fields.

Expanded Metal raises interim

The Expanded Metal Company is raising its interim dividend one point to 6 pence on profits which have increased 25 per cent to £542,000 pre-tax for the first half of 1971.

In 1970 the company, which makes metal components for the building industry, produced pre-tax profits of £1.01 million for the full year.

Last May the chairman, Mr. Patrick Hamilton, forecast a satisfactory increase in profits for the full year.

Westward votes for colour

Peter Cadbury, chairman of Westward Television, yesterday received the blessing of his shareholders to launch the company into full colour TV production.

The cost would be £200,000 with annual running costs of at least £50,000 he told 11 shareholders at the annual meeting in London.

All the shareholders supported Mr. Cadbury's proposals. "It's your money and you have a right to be brought up to date when large sums are involved," he said.

Lantor takes bigger stake

Lantor, which is jointly owned by English Calico and West Point Pepperell Inc. (USA) has increased its ownership of the equity of First NV of Veenendaal, Holland, from 50 per cent to 75 per cent.

The additional 25 per cent was purchased from Krijke Krijke Nederland Textiel-Union NV of Hengelo, Holland, for approximately £500,000.

Thomson T-Line interim held

The board of Thomson T-Line Caravans, the caravan and timber group, has held the group's interim dividend at 15 pence in spite of a massive slump in profits.

Pre-tax profit for the six months to June 30, 1971, after charging a £9,563 loss incurred in launching Thomson T-Line (Homes), as £91,591, compared with £231,590 for the equivalent period last year.

However the board reports that the recession in sales which continued into the first months of 1971, has now ended and that the company is once again experiencing a "period of progress." The directors expect that 1972 will show a return to more normal growth.

Ionian Bank to bid for Truscon

A £1,000,000 takeover bid is on the way for Truscon, the building and engineering firm which ended last year in the red to the tune of almost £200,000.

Just under half the company's shares have been bought by the Ionian Bank after a deal with Shell, it was disclosed yesterday. Shell sold its interest in the company at a price of 27p a share and the Ionian Bank says a similar offer will be made for the balance of the capital.

There was no immediate reaction from the Truscon directors but a statement is expected today.

Emu Wool profit shows recovery

Emu Wool Industries, the clothing and knitting wool group, has recovered from its 1969-70 profits slump. The group reported a pre-tax profit for 1970-1 of £400,000 compared with £22,000 the previous year.

A final dividend of 7½ pence makes a total for the year of 10 pence, against 5 pence last time.

£10M oil terminal plan for Scotland

British Petroleum is considering building a large oil terminal capable of berthing 200,000 ton tankers in the Firth of Forth at a cost of about £10 million.

The decision depends on whether output from North Sea oil fields exceeds the capacity of BP's Grangemouth refinery.

Mr. A. Matthews, BP's assistant general manager of fields coordination, said yesterday that a decision would be taken "within the next few weeks" on the exploitation of the Forties oil fields, 110 miles off Aberdeen.

The terminal would be used chiefly for exporting crude oil to European markets.

Mr. Matthews said that if the go-ahead was given, the company intended to construct 140 miles of landline and 110 miles of sea-line to take oil from the seahead to the Grangemouth refinery.

The 110-mile sea pipeline—measuring 30 inches in diameter—would cost £50 million to construct and the landline

between £10 million and £14 million.

Mr. Matthews said the terminal would be built if production from the field substantially exceeded the requirements of Grangemouth.

There was an intermediate solution, involving pumping some of the oil through an existing BP pipeline to Loch Long, Argyll, and exporting it from there.

Mr. T. Ingram, project manager for the Forties field, said it was most likely that the submarine pipeline would come ashore somewhere in the region of Cruden Bay, Aberdeenshire.

The company's most optimistic estimates were that if a decision to proceed was given before Christmas two drilling-production platforms would be in position by the summer of 1973.

By then the pipeline would be substantially completed, and the company would start drilling production wells during the winter of 1973-4. They hoped the first oil would be landed during 1974.

£1M share refund by Bury and Masco

Bury and Masco (Holdings), the felt, pile fabric and engineering group, is taking the unusual step of reducing its share capital by £487,000 and returning it to shareholders.

This is equivalent to 7½ pence for each issued share, currently standing at 60p. The proposed refund could be liable to capital gains taxation.

In a statement convening an extraordinary meeting to approve the necessary resolution, the board says that the group's liquid funds exceed any likely foreseeable requirement.

It claims that the potential for expansion already exists within the group's present activities and that further diversification would spread too widely.

Bury and Masco's interim results show a very slight improvement. For the six months to the end of June, pre-tax profits have risen from £222,000 to £236,000 and the turnover is barely changed at £2.7 million.

The group is still finding it difficult to successfully operate all the divisions simultaneously. A recovery in the pile division was nullified by lower profits from other divisions. The slight increase for the year is mainly attributable to better results from the engineering subsidiary.

While July and August have been difficult months, there was an improvement in September. But the board does not foresee an improvement for the year on the £506,000 made last year.

It is however confident that with reflation building up and international reorganisation, future profitability will improve.

Scottish TV turns loss into profit

Interim results from Scottish Television explain the 50 per cent rise in share price this year to 50p.

The company has turned a pre-tax loss of £120,000 into pre-tax profits of £474,000 for the six months ended June. Advertising revenue increased from £2.6 million to £2.9 million while the reduction in television levy means that only £234,000, against £486,000 is deducted.

The board, however, is to pay no interim dividend although it is hopeful that it will be able to make a final payment for the first time in three years.

مركز من النجف

PLESSEY in 1971

'The Company's financial position is strong and its abilities in every sense are growing stronger . . . what we have done is to make the Company not only larger but potentially more profitable; this will be in the longer rather than in the short term.'

—says Sir John Clark, Chairman of The Plessey Company Limited, in the Company's Annual Report and Accounts for 1971.*

Other major points from the Chairman's Review are:

Multinational Operations In 1971 Plessey took further steps towards structuring its business to enable it to participate better in the major world markets—notably in the USA and Europe. By divestment and reorganisation, the Company's major US acquisition has been substantially improved; additional products from the parent Company have been added to its wide and growing range. In Europe, Plessey continues along its planned path in anticipation of Britain's entry into EEC. Plessey operations in Australia and Southern Africa are building efficiently for a promising future.

Financial Consolidated pretax profits for the year under review, at £21.4 million, are disappointing. This results mainly from the depressed industrial conditions in the USA: in addition to losses from the new acquisition there are reduced profits from the original US business and the consequences of 'start-up' costs of introducing new products. In the UK and Europe, order intake was reduced while the Company faced cost inflation on an unprecedented scale, resulting in lower margins on both UK and export sales. However, one of the great strengths of the Company is its ability to absorb such set-backs and maintain a strong financial position.

A net adverse cash movement on operations reflects a low rate of investment in additional working capital, which means that even in this difficult year there has been a marginal improvement in the working capital ratio. The liquidity position remains strong; at the year end there were reasonable cash balances and substantial unused overdraft facilities; the £25 million Eurodollar loan raised earlier provides the necessary funds for projected overseas expansion and enables some short-term borrowing to be converted into long-term loan capital. Thus, the Company has sufficient in-house cash and facilities to carry out all planned expansion programmes.

The future In the short term the first half of this financial year is unlikely to show any improvement but the second half can be looked at more confidently. A slow but progressive economic and industrial improvement is anticipated in the USA; in the UK the substantial consumer tax changes and the other aids to industry may not show themselves with full impact until 1972.

*A copy of the full Report and Accounts is available on request from the Registrar

PLESSEY
The Plessey Company Limited • Ilford • Essex • England

Norwest Holst Limited

Highlights from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. D. B. LeMare

- * Turnover in 1970/71 increased to over £35 million but net profit not appreciably greater at £572,000 mainly due to substantial losses on a few schemes.
- * Pre-tax profit was £926,000 (£1,012,000): Recommended dividend 25% (same): proposed one-for-one bonus issue.
- * Civil Engineering and Building Contracting accounts for some 66% of total turnover. The industry suffered unprecedented cost inflation having an adverse effect on fixed price contracts. Norwest Companies had varying results: turnover of Holst Companies increased but the profit earned did not adequately reflect the skill and capital employed.
- * Demand for private housing buoyant: immediate future encouraging.
- * The Industrial Estate at Speke is now substantially complete and a number of other schemes are in progress. Progress continues with developments in Paris, Southern Portugal and Eire.
- * Plant Hire has developed into a significant and successful activity of the Group.
- * The workload for the current year is adequate and I feel confident the results should show an improvement compared with the past two years.



CIVIL ENGINEERING, BUILDING, HOUSING, DEVELOPMENT AND ANCILLARY SERVICES.

Eva's Record Profits

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Although for a variety of reasons—the overall economic situation at home and the local difficulties in East Africa—the trading year to March, 1971, was very difficult, nevertheless I can report that it was also very successful. The consolidated profit before taxation was £757,000 (1969/70—£689,000) and after taxation and minority interests, £468,000 (1969/70—£468,000). Thus, once again, your Company has achieved a new record profit. Although there has been a reduction in the tax charge, it is clear that the increase of over 25% in profit, averaging the results for the Ordinary Stockholders is very creditable.

We have consistently and regularly increased the annual amount of dividend remittable from Brazil, by capitalising retained profits in that country and registering the higher capital for exchange control purposes. Due to this action, the annual quantum of dividends remittable from Brazil is now more than three times that which appeared when permission to remit was first obtained.

We cannot be other than very satisfied with our Brazilian operation at this time and the results currently being achieved are now reflecting our work in restructuring that company and its management over the past two years. It is well known that the Brazilian economy is achieving one of the highest rates of growth in the world today and we are now well placed to take full advantage of the situation. Although the profits earned in Thailand and East Africa have shown an acceptable progression, the prime reason for the advance in profits this year is the organic growth of almost all the United Kingdom companies. Thus, our policy of greater concentration on capital investment within the existing Group in contrast to distinction to growth by acquisition is yielding the

results which were forecast in our corporate planning. Although we will never ignore opportunities for the acquisition of companies which have a synergistic place in the Group, nevertheless it will always be our policy through judicious capital investment programmes to optimise the potential of our existing companies.

In view of the current success of the Group which I have had pleasure in reporting, stockholders would clearly expect an increase in the distribution of profits to the Directors have decided to recommend a final dividend of 12% on the Ordinary Stock. This represents an additional 5% for the year and at the same time your Directors feel justified in recommending an increase in the first interim dividend for 1971/72 to 10%.

This Group has always distinguished itself by being able, to a significant extent, to swim against the tide and this, in the first quarter of 1971/72, it continued to do. Nevertheless it would have been folly to pretend other than that the level of activity in engineering generally gave grounds for concern. As I write this report it is too close to the mini budget to have made a fully detailed assessment of its probable consequences so far as the Eva Group is concerned. The pattern of engineering activity is by no means uniform within this Group and there are certain areas which will respond to the recent government measures more quickly than others. Moreover in the longer term, the Group is now in a position of considerable strength to take the greatest possible advantage of more favourable trading conditions. We had not cut back our capital investment programmes and clearly at this time there is now no intention of so doing.

T. R. Astley, Chairman

Eva Industries Limited
Crabtree Lane, Manchester, M11 4GX

Aerialite

MR. L.S.B. HARGREAVES CONFIDENT OF ANOTHER RECORD YEAR

In his statement accompanying the Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th May 1971, Mr. L. S. B. Hargreaves, Chairman and Managing Director, maintains a quietly confident tone.

A record year

Group sales increased by 26% to £10,268,516. Pretax profits rose from £292,508 to £808,386 and have doubled since 1966. Profits after tax increased by £331,128 to £481,886.

Earnings available to the Ordinary Stockholders are up from 3.11p to 8.55p per 25p stock unit. The Directors recommend a final dividend of 7½ pence on the 25p stock units which, together with the interim dividend of 3½ pence already paid, brings the total for the year to 11% (1970 9½%).

Expansion of Group production facilities

In his statement last year the Chairman remarked upon the major expansion programme of production facilities in the Group's Operating Divisions. The benefits have undoubtedly come through in the year under review. There are still further benefits to be derived, and it is felt that these

will be reflected in the current year's results.

Acquisitions

With effect from 31st May 1971 the Group acquired the whole of the issued share capital of Mills & Rockleys (Electronics) Limited, designers and manufacturers of printed circuits.

Divisional review

The Cable Division worked much closer to capacity, and profitability improved.

The improvement at Nettle Accessories was maintained throughout the year and there was a further improvement in profitability. The outlook remains favourable and a significant contribution to Group profits is looked for in the current year.

The Aerial Division had to contend with a low level of demand due to the severe credit restrictions. These difficulties are now disappearing and it is not doubted that this Division will show increased profits.

A.G.C. Heating (Manufacturers) Limited continued to progress, and the current order book gives grounds for optimism.

Conclusion

The Directors and the Chairman are looking for another successful year and their feeling is one of confidence.

Exports

During the year a new subsidiary

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000

CAPITAL EMPLOYED	1440.2	1460.9	1512.9	1712.5	1836.8	2001.5	2133.8	2805.3	3049.0	3221.8
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	183.2	182.5	213.4	181.8	399.3	467.5	425.0	453.5	321.4	808.4
NET EARNINGS ON ORDINARY CAPITAL	78.0	82.6	106.8	130.5	184.5	277.3	226.0	245.9	186.7	393.3
NET EARNINGS RETAINED	33.8	33.8	48.9	70.3	124.3	164.8	111.0	103.4	44.2	228.3
NET EARNINGS DISTRIBUTED	45.2	48.0	57.9	60.2	60.2	112.5	115.0	142.5	142.5	165.0
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED %	12.7	12.5	14.1	10.8	21.7	23.4	19.9	16.5	10.5	25.1
DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES %	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.2	9.5	9.5	11.8

Aerialite Ltd., Castle Works, Stalybridge, Cheshire SK15 2BS.

Overseas Development

The provision of skilled manpower is a vital element in Britain's aid to the developing countries. Your professional skills are needed overseas and you will have the satisfaction of doing a challenging, responsible and worthwhile job. Salaries are awarded in accordance with qualifications and experience. The appointments shown are based on basic salaries and allowances. Terms of service usually include free family passages, paid leave, educational grants and free or subsidised accommodation. For certain of these appointments an appointment grant and a car purchase loan may be payable. Appointments are on contract for 2-3 years in the first instance. Candidates should normally be citizens of, and permanently resident in, the United Kingdom.

OIL PALM PROCESSING ADVISER MALAYSIA

To assist in establishing and extending existing Oil Palm Processing Mills and to be responsible for the ordering, delivery and commissioning of these factories. He must be a mill engineer with experience of medium (10 tons/hr) and large (20 tons/hr) mills. Salary to be arranged, and in addition a variable tax free overseas allowance of £780-£1,720 p.a. is payable.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Further information may be obtained about any of these vacancies by writing briefly stating your age, qualifications and experience to: The Appointments Officer, Room 3014 Eland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5DH

PRINCIPAL QUANTITY SURVEYOR

£52,105-£53,304 East Africa

To work for the East African Posts and Telecommunications Corporation on the collation and pricing of annual Building Programme, costing and estimating of projects, contract administration for issuing of certificates for contract works, liaison and briefing of consulting Quantity Surveyors who may be commissioned for major projects, general negotiations on land titles, leases and estate valuations, control of general expenditure on capital works and maintenance, supervision of subordinate staff. Applicants, male and aged 35-50, must be ARICS with at least 5 years' post-qualification experience in a responsible position. A gratuity 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

Research Officers

Up to £3,093 plus supplementary London weighting.

required in the Strategy Branch of the Planning and Transportation Department. This Branch is engaged on working out planning policy for Greater London and conducting research to assist the identification and development of these policies. The fields of study include economic structure, social organisation and urban form. Typical research projects and policy investigations are these: levels of economic activity and employment structure and their relation to industrial and commercial investment; population trends and their social and economic determinants and consequences; the housing problem and the whole range of possible solutions inside and outside London; incomes and the standard of living in relation to employment and welfare policies; social aspects of changes in the physical environment (including roads and public transport); the evaluation of alternative investment strategies and the development of a London economic model; and many others. Candidates for these posts will normally possess a good honours degree in one or other of the recognised fields of social science, but the Council is not looking only for specialists. It will consider applications from persons with a wide educational background, provided they can demonstrate interest and experience in urban problems. The qualities most required are the ability to analyse social and economic trends, to understand the interaction of a number of forces in a complex situation of rapid urban change; to apply social theory in social planning; and to tackle new problems imaginatively and constructively. Application forms returnable by 20th October from the Joint Director, Department of Planning and Transportation (PTIA/20, 4/19).

GREATER LONDON COUNCIL
Department of Planning and Transportation

Opportunities in Hong Kong

Applications are invited for the following appointments on contract for an initial term of three years. Starting salaries are calculated on the basis of the one increment in the scale for each completed year since obtaining the minimum qualification. Terms of service usually include free family minimum qualification. Terms of service usually include free family passages, paid leave, education grants, subsidised accommodation and free medical attention. A terminal gratuity of 17% of total emoluments is also payable. Note: Revised salary scales and conditions of service are currently under consideration.

CHEMISTS (Drugs and Food)

£1,760-£3,946

For the Medical and Health Department to be in charge of examination and analysis of food and drugs, training and supervision of staff, also giving evidence in court and advisory work. Candidates must possess 1st or 2nd class Honours degree in chemistry, preferably FRIC (Branch E) or M Chem A; plus four years' experience in general analysis of food and drugs. Single women will also be considered in the scale £1,332 to £3,946.

For further information about these vacancies please write briefly stating age, qualifications and experience to:

The Appointments Officer Room E3011, Eland House, Stag Place, London SW1E 5DH.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS

£2,256-£4,309

To prepare bills of quantities, specifications, contract documents, estimates and stores inwards, post-contract work including arrangements of sub-contracts, preparation of interim certificates, measurement and pricing of variations and agreement of final accounts. Candidates, preferably under 45, must be ARICS in either new syllabus (quantity surveying) or old syllabus (building or quantity surveying) and have minimum one year's post-qualification experience. Female candidates will also be considered in the scale £1,924 to £4,309.

Not going to university? ...then start earning (yet still learning) now with us

Maybe you have just not managed to get a university place. Or perhaps you have anyway decided to start work straight from school. Either way we'd like to meet you.

Each year at least 25% of our staff at National Westminster attend one of the many courses we run. So right from the start you're not only doing a job, and earning, but we make sure you can go on learning away from the activity of day-to-day work.

Most of our openings are in London where a generous cost of living allowance is paid as well. You could start in a branch or in one of our numerous specialist divisions. And recent reorganisation means that there will be more opportunities, because promotion with us depends on ability.

We'd particularly like to talk to boys and girls with A levels, and there are places too for those with 4 or more O levels. Send the coupon now for our booklet, and then come and talk to us without commitment—but soon.

To: Mr. T. Kirkley, National Westminster Bank Ltd., P.O. Box 297, Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2ES.

Mr/Ms

Address

Age

(I have passed ☐ A ☐ O

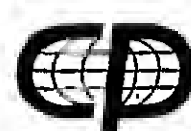
National Westminster Bank

Quality Control Supervisor

The international manufacturers of soaps, toothpastes and household detergents, Colgate-Palmolive Ltd., are currently seeking an ambitious young man or woman to head their team of Quality Control Inspectors.

Supplying directly to the consumer market, the Company pays particular attention to the quality of its products and therefore demands close scrutiny of its finished goods and incoming packaging materials. 24 hours a day. The control and co-ordination of this function throughout the plant in Salford demands either some industrial experience and a qualification in applied mathematics between the levels of H.N.D. and University Degree or extensive practical knowledge of quality control. Above all, the successful candidate will have a thorough grounding in statistics along with the ability to lead a team of Quality Control Inspectors.

The position offers a starting salary commensurate with experience and qualifications and excellent prospects of a profitable career with the Company. To obtain further information about the position and an application form, write, giving brief details of employment and educational history etc. to:



Mr. A. Bush,
Colgate-Palmolive Ltd.,
Ordsall Lane,
Salford, M5 3FS

NALCO INSURANCE ASSOCIATION LTD. Insurance Manager

Salary £5,250 to £5,895

Candidates should have wide and practical experience in all classes of insurance and in general administration at senior level. Salary within the above range according to experience and qualifications. Contributory pension scheme. Applications, in confidence, giving personal details and stating experience, qualifications, present position and salary, should reach the:

General Secretary,
NALCO, 8 Harewood Row, London NW1 6SQ,
by 7th October, 1971.

PRIVATE SECRETARY

required by Managing Director of a Public Company

This is a varied and stimulating position calling for experience at senior executive level, ability to work on own initiative, and pleasant personality. Preferred age between 25/35.

Salary to be negotiated. Fringe benefits, including pension scheme. Please write giving full details to:

The Managing Director
SPIRELLA GROUP LIMITED
30 Princess St., Manchester 1

ONLY A FEW HOURS AWAY CANADA

with years of growth ahead

Since 1667, when Canada was founded, enterprising and resourceful people from many lands have built this big, young country into one of the world's fastest developing industrial nations. With a modern technological economy, sharing in the continuing economic development at North America, Canada already has one of the highest standards of living in the world. Yet Canada has its own distinctive way of life. Rich in resources, largest country in the Commonwealth, second largest in the world, Canada has years at even greater growth ahead. And, at source, Canada is only a few hours away by air—six days by sea. If you would like information about working and living conditions in big, young, growing Canada, please post the coupon below.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

Manpower & Immigration Service
(Dept. 6624)
311 EAST, 22 North Street,
BIRMINGHAM B2 4ND
LONDON: 100 Strand, 10th Floor
LONDON: 100 Strand, 10th Floor
LONDON: 100 Strand, 10th Floor

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____

ISCOL

STATISTICIAN/PROGRAMMER

Initial Salary
£1,500
↓
£2,500

ISCOL has a vacancy for a Statistician/Programmer to work on the programming, testing and monitoring of various parts of the Box-Jenkins Forecasting Suite. The work will be carried out under the personal direction of Professor Jenkins and will involve the development of programs from only the technical outline specification of their content and procedure.

To an increasing extent the applicant will operate the ISCOL Forecasting Bureau which provides an advanced Time Series Analysis Service to Government, Industry and Commerce. Further prospects could include more general involvement in the teaching and consultancy work of ISCOL.

Applicants should have a good degree in Statistics or Computer Science and be acquainted with the subjects. No experience will be considered.

Written applications should include details of qualifications, experience and current salary and be sent to: Mr. J. O. Hildes, General Secretary, ISCOL LIMITED, St. Leonard's House, Leicester.

ISCOL's office is close to the Late District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks and their proximity to the M6 and midland railway makes commuting easy.

ISCOL is the associated company of the Department of Systems Engineering of Lancaster University. Further information about ISCOL and about the Box-Jenkins Forecasting Suite is available on request.

SITUATIONS

ENGINEERS

S.E.S.

SALES ENGINEER

THE COMPANY—Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Company specialising in the petrochemical, steel, quarrying, mining and power industries. JOB DESCRIPTION—We require a dynamic and preferably young Sales Engineer with experience in all departments of the above industries. He will be responsible for the sale of our products and services in the West of England. It will be necessary for him to travel in or around Manchester and he will be responsible to the Sales Manager.

REMUNERATION—The remuneration is negotiable, depending on his experience. Normal staff benefits and holidays apply, plus the services of a company car.

Apply in writing, stating age, sex and present selling experience, technical background if any, in the strictest confidence, to:

The Sales Manager,
Site Engineering Services, Ltd.,
Shepley Street, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

MANAGERS & EXECUTIVES

ANGLESEY Works Superintendent

required for Medium-size Production Unit

Applicants must have had considerable experience in the production of medium-size production units. He will be responsible for the production of medium-size production units. He will be responsible for the production of medium-size production units.

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QUICK CROSSWORD No. 516

ACROSS

1. Erected (3, 2)
2. Stopped (3, 2)
3. Allures (7)
4. Great Wall of (5)
5. Buoyed (7)
6. Prospect (7)
7. Red (3, 10) to (11, 2) through (17, 8)
8. Literature painting, etc. (3, 4)
9. List a piece of furniture (9)
10. S. African antelope (3)
11. Red (3, 10) to (11, 2) through (17, 8)
12. Taking a (3, 4) action (7)

DOWN

1. A physical exercise (5, 2)
2. Levy of one-tenth (5)
3. Great ocean (7)
4. Seizure (11, 3)
5. Recourse (5)
6. Offensive (7)
7. Practical joke (5)
8. Country or composer (7)
9. Altogether (7)
10. Choir members (7)
11. Stop (3)
12. Circle measurements (5)
13. Prickly shrub (5)

Solution No. 515

Across: 1. Trap; 2. Agony; 3. Urticaria; 4. Great Wall of China; 5. Buoyed; 6. Prospect; 7. Red (3, 10) to (11, 2) through (17, 8); 8. Literature painting, etc. (3, 4); 9. List a piece of furniture (9); 10. S. African antelope (3); 11. Red (3, 10) to (11, 2) through (17, 8); 12. Taking a (3, 4) action (7).

Down: 1. Taut; 2. Press-cutting; 3. Slit; 4. Attended; 5. Red (3, 10) to (11, 2) through (17, 8); 6. Practice; 7. Ton; 8. Came to; 9. Nomad; 10. Best.

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ENGINEER'S GUARDIAN

What is behind MIS?

by A J MUDGE, Harriman, Green and Associates

ONE of the most popular terms used in the present-day computer orientated environment of industry, is the Management Information System. A great deal is written on the subject and all leading computer manufacturers have software available to support the concept. However, in an attempt to make the Management Information System (MIS) a saleable commodity, computer specialists have tended to give it the image of a "package" that can be purchased and then "hooked" to existing information, giving from that time on the right information at the right time and to the right people and departments.

Computer specialists know only too well the enormous problems of establishing the data base, the information flow and the intricate systems design that all have to be considered in great detail before any "package" can be applied. Nevertheless, there remains a lamentable lack of suitable publicity being devoted to such problems and it is this lack that is more than partially responsible for MIS carrying labels such as "gimmicky" and "here today and gone tomorrow."

Too many companies become disillusioned when they investigate the information coming out of so-called MIS systems. Common criticisms such as "inflexible," "inaccurate," and "incomplete" need not, however, be a reflection on the concept itself. It is most probable instead that the fault will be found with the standard of information that is being fed in and the way in which this is integrated.

Additionally, there persists a popular misconception that MIS will solve a whole host of individual company problems, such as uncontrolled stock levels, high work-in-progress and cash flow, in one fell swoop, simply by bringing them together in a total company system. While it is true that such problems are often best approached within a total framework, it is important not to attempt more than the information available allows. Further, the true relationships between the many areas where control is needed must be fully investigated and understood. This can only be done through detailed research within the environment concerned.

What then must be done in order to establish a good base for an integrated approach to management information systems?

Management information is defined as that data which is required to monitor and control the gap between objective and measured performance. So defined, it is then recognised that only a company where measured performance is always in line with the objective can conceivably do without management information. Even so, such a company is unlikely to be aware of its own good fortune and situation without there being some form of integrated information system to bring the information to the attention of management. Equally so it will be unlikely that the company will be able to maintain such an enviable position without there being continuous monitoring and control.

The first problem is the definition of objectives. The decision-making process of a company is normally complex and involves a complex network of communication. Objectives therefore are of a complex nature, consisting of company goals, departmental goals, and individual goals.

A common management problem is to establish and maintain a delicate equilibrium of all these goals in order that a stable company objective can be charted over a period of time. It is absolutely vital to determine both the validity and the inter-relationships of the constituent parts of the objective "complex" in order to produce a viable base for the information system.

One of the best ways to examine objectives, relationships, and their validity, is to construct a "Dynamic Communication Model" of the company's organisation. Essentially the model is a diagram or map of flows of communications—paper flow, phone calls, personal conversations, weekly information meetings, memoranda, and so on—within the organisation and with any external contacts—trade unions, Government, customers, etc.—that are relevant. There must be the inclusion of three types of information: 1. Information on the network of communication that currently exists; 2. Information on the control processes that are in existence; and 3. Knowledge of how the network and control processes will change with time.

Model building

The third factor is particularly important to model building in that it prevents unnecessary inflexibility being carried through to any future systems design.

Model building is, perhaps, most successfully attempted by people outside the organisation as they should be naïve to political factors and "backdoor" relationships. While these are very important to both the formal and informal structure of any organisation, it is vital that they do not assume a predominance in the model.

However, in recognition of their importance, it is necessary that an outsider's observation be backed up by experience gained from extensive interviewing of the people in the "hot-seats."

In order to create a successful model, a vast dossier of information used must be established: information gathered, information analysed, and information used, why it is used or not used, information that is not normally available, why it is not available, where the information comes from and where it goes.

The successful DCM is usually built in several stages. From the data collected by interview, observation, and sampling—to assess the frequency of communication between two points

a number of small figures emerge that subsequently can be put together to form a complete picture of quantity, value, and time relationships.

In order that a DCM may be a useful tool in the development of management information, it must reflect control. The organisation is essentially an information handling machine.

An information system must be able to transmit, store, and modify information. To quote Stafford Beer—an established authority on the science of communication and control—"Information kills variety: and the reduction of variety is one of the main techniques of regulation, not because it simplifies the system to be controlled but because it makes it more predictable." It is the ability to modify information that now becomes of interest.

Feedback loops that monitor the objective-performance measure relationship are sought. The controller, of a general control system should, by continual manipulation of the inputs and references to output performance, be able to create control forces that further equilibrium in the system. Without such a feedback loop, the noise or disturbance factors—machine down-time, operator absenteeism, scrap rate, supplier performance, etc.—in a system could cause the performance to deteriorate to a point of no return.

The points of interest that then arise are the efficiency of existing controls and the absence of them. In the design of a management information system these are of particular importance for the definition of the laws of control and the development of techniques and hardware necessary for the implementation of the control laws.

The real crux of an information system is how the organisation maintains itself over a period of time. What knowledge is stored, what is taken out of this store, how does the store change, what can be predicted from its information? These determine the effectiveness of long-range planning and the making of alternative courses of action.

The decision-making procedure must be identified, relevant objectives and their relative importance must be determined. All the participants must be accurately identified with their individual goals as well as the degree of influence they can exert on procedure. The performance measure relative to each goal must also be defined and the areas of conflict assessed. All these factors must form part of the company's memory in addition to historical and on-going statistical analyses.

When this extensive groundwork has been done, MIS is no longer a special project with some magical property built-in. Instead it is a systems design exercise in abstracting all the relevant information from the many data circuits that exist within the organisation and turning this to the benefit of management to assist in the setting and achievement of goals. In its right form MIS is a most effective management tool.

SPORTS GUARDIAN

Travel grant rise for British teams abroad

By John Rodda

The executive Sports Council, officially in being when they receive a Royal Charter early next year, opened a bottle of champagne for Britain's international sportsmen at their first meeting in London yesterday. Dr Roger Bannister, the new chairman of the council announced afterwards that British teams travelling abroad next year will qualify for a travel grant of 66 2/3 per cent as against the 50 per cent they may now receive.

That is a worthwhile gesture and no more, adding £40,000 to the £180,000 spent on overseas travel, from a budget of £4 millions. But whereas the old Advisory Council provided their grant by right, under certain terms of application, the new council will look closely at the finances of the various sporting bodies, distinguishing between those who receive subsidy from sponsorship and television and those who are outside this sphere.

The new percentage increase will apply to Britain's Olympic team for Munich, which should therefore release money for other projects connected with Britain's team for the Games.

Dr Bannister, speaking after the council's three-hour meeting yesterday, showed that they had laid down their working lines. They will, individually and in groups, meet the officers of sports and national federations—and there are about 90 of them—to discover their problems and find ways of assistance in coaching and devel-

opment particularly in the long term. The council are also to consider the whole concept of the facilities and the insurance that these get multiple use is another field for the Council.

Dr Bannister hopes that Alderman Anstey, County Council, will be able to use his persuasive powers in other places. Mrs Yates, who is one of the people in Nottingham closely associated with the development of the Centre, and who has had a great deal of success in achieving dual use of educational facilities, will be able to show the way to other local authorities.

Another member of the Council to be given special responsibility is Bob Wilson, who is to discover what sort of use can be made of professional standards not necessarily just football clubs—throughout the country.

Another link in this field is to be forged by Lt-Gen. Sir Mervyn Butler, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, who will survey the military sporting facilities which ought to be more widely used. Jimmy Hill, the footballer, and McWhirter and Lord Willis, all connected with various media of communication, are to look into the whole field of sponsorship in sport which Dr Bannister

regards as an important one. This was the only question on which he found a new kind of barrier to surmount, at his press conference when the question of the morality of sponsorship by cigarette firms was raised. His individual position, as a doctor, as a non-smoker and as a supporter of the Topical Club of Surgeons' report on this matter was quite clear but he felt that as chairman of the Council he had to look at the position from a different point of view reflecting the wishes and needs of governing bodies.

The Sports Council will be completed soon by the appointment of two or three representatives of local authorities and the National Council will continue to work closely with the nine regional councils.

CRICKET Griffith 'No' to S. Africa

Charlie Griffith, the former West Indies and Barbados fast bowler, said yesterday he was unable to accept an invitation to play for South Africa which he had received from the Natal Cricket Board of Control.

"I have a commitment to the Government of Barbados as a sports officer which is paramount," he said. The other reason was that he had recently received leave for a tour of England.

"My big regret, of course, is that I am not able at this time to give of the benefit of my experience to my coloured brethren in South Africa."

PAT WARD-THOMAS at the Masters

Cook's day—but still Jacklin to beat

Straight away the Dunlop Masters which began yesterday at the St Pierre Country Club, near Chepstow, is in an interesting state. Jacklin and John Cook lead with 67, a stroke ahead of Bannerman, Brembridge, and Horton. Player Charles, and Graham were 69 and a large gathering on 70 includes Hayes, Huggett, who won last year, Oosterhuis, Townsend, and Thomson.

The tournament seems certain to be a close knit affair, its destiny in suspense until the last hole of conditions remain as constant as they were yesterday. The sun never penetrated the overcast and only the lightest of breezes stirred in the afternoon.

The course, designed by C. K. Cotton some 10 years ago, is set in lovely ancient parkland. The old house, the kernel of a vastly extended club, existed at the time of Aqueduct and the story with that Henry V borrowed money to pursue the war, leaving the crown jewels at St Pierre as security.

Cotton is skilled at making the best use of trees as hazards, without allowing them to be too oppressive: holes like the twelfth and fourteenth make considerable demands on straightness and do some of those long, narrow greens, often a feature of his architecture. The greens were put in at an easy pace and all in all the course, facing its first severe examination, withstood the onslaught pretty well.

Cook deserves pride of place. This summer he has been beset with odd misfortunes, not lastingly serious but sufficient to

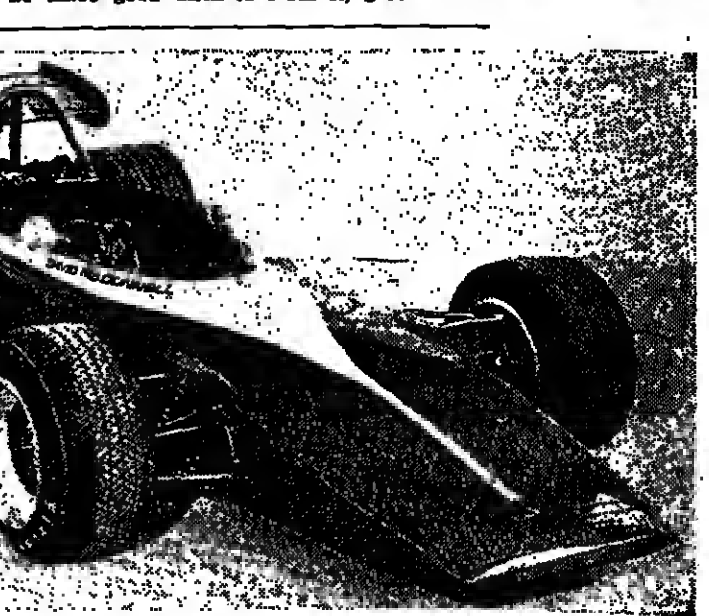
hamper his tournament golf. He has borne them cheerfully and his success yesterday was welcome. The foundation of his score was some fine approaches and steady hitting out. But not remarkable putting. Cook said that he had profited from a tip by Bill Cox, who told him to shorten his backswing slightly.

The longest putts Cook holed were 15 feet at the first, and 12 feet after a three-iron to the sixth. He hit short from close to the third and fifth, pitched dead from 70 yards to save his four at the ninth, where he had driven into the whole field of sponsor feet from the seventeenth, where he pitched to 12 feet, and holed. Otherwise his golf was solid and it looks as though he may be the man to beat.

The most remarkable and fortunate finish was that of Thomson who failed to reach the sixteenth green, a testing shot off the breeze, but he holed out from a bunker. From the rough on the right of the seventeenth his pitch floated left and came to rest within inches of a tree but Thomson attempted to bounce the ball off the tree towards the flag, a somewhat risky stroke as it might have hit him. But it threw off at an angle finishing off the green. He then holed from 10 yards or so.

One never quite knows nowadays how a player will perform from one day to the next but there was none of the trouble-some holes which has become famous during the past year. After scrambling his pars at the first two holes he played smoothly and holed from eight feet for birdie at the eleventh and fourteenth. He said that he was happier with his game.

Advice from Henry Cotton, who is here watching as enthusiastically as ever, may have helped. Of all the great golfers, his enthusiasm for the game of others has no peer in my experience. Brembridge and Bannerman both played well and holed some telling putts, but Townsend seemed to come forward when I talked to him on the putting green. He was making good strokes there but said that in actual play he has having difficulty in making a firm stroke though the ball, he holed nothing of note which speaks highly of his game through the green.



High hopes: GRD's first proof of harmony

No showing-off by new team

By Eric Dymock

The last time a bunch of disillusioned executives left a racing car factory to set up on their own was in 1962 when Ing Chiti and the team manager Tavoni left Ferrari to form ATS for the 1963 Grand Prix season. Though Phil Hill, the 1961 World Champion, and Giancarlo Baghetti were the drivers they never won a race. Indeed they only finished one before vanishing into the better-informed motor racing history books.

Group Racing Developments are hoping for better luck. They are not launching into an extravagant programme of Formula 1 racing, but are going to build Formula 2 and 3 cars for sale. The new firm is founded round a group of engineers and executives who have left Lotus, some after recent disagreements.

Mike Warner is co-ordinator, responsible for building the cars in their new workshop in Norfolk. He used to be managing director of Lotus Racing. Joe Marquart, although best known

as chief designer at McLaren is GRD's director of design and engineering; he worked at Lotus on the Type 49 and the turbine car under Maurice Philippe.

Dave Baldwin, Derek Wild, and Gordon Huckle are other senior GRD appointments, and have come from Lotus. So were the group buyer, the principals in the sheet metal, jig and tool and assembly sections. The only non-Lotus personnel seem to be two directors, John Stanton and John Reynolds, yet even they have connections for their company owned a stake in the Lotus Formula 2 car raced by Gerry Burrell.

The new car which GRD have unveiled for the 1972 racing season suggests that all the ex-Lotus men are working in harmony—perhaps for the first time ever. It is a fairly orthodox but stylish lightweight monocoque with side radiators and inboard rear brakes.

Formula 1 is undoubtedly the Group's aim, but until they make some money, or a suitable sponsor comes forward, they are content to try and make a success of Formula 2 and 3, and Formula B in the North American market. They will also undertake a 2-litre sports car project. They may not even have a works-backed team of their own, and will only run a works-supported team if some body comes up with enough money.

If GRD seems likely to succeed, it will be because meantime they seem to understand a gradual, step-by-step assault on motor racing as preferable to showing off. They are about the World Championships they expect to win; no boasts about the cars on the order book, nor even about the huge sums of money at their disposal. Perhaps they may never win a Championship. Maybe no one has ordered a car yet. They have no major sponsor. Yet they can expect to win more races than ATS did, and will most likely remain in business. Even if they do miss the history books.

PUBLIC

APPOINTMENTS

APPEAR ON

PAGE 10

ELECTRICAL DRAUGHTSMEN

Recruited by Freeman Fox and Partners in their Westminster offices. The following posts offer the opportunity of work commensurate with experience in the design and construction of buildings, including residential, commercial, industrial and public buildings. Scope for development on a wide range of projects. Excellent salary and benefits. Applications should be sent to: Mr. J. C. Clarke, Personnel Officer, Freeman Fox and Partners, 25 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0EX.

REFRIGERATION ENGINEER

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has a vacancy for a Refrigeration Engineer to undertake a two year assignment in Iran. The post will be based in Tehran as a member of a team of experts at present assisting the Iranian Government in a number of fields related to the marketing and distribution of perishable commodities. The successful candidate will probably have a university degree in Engineering and will have had several years experience in both the engineering and management aspects of large commercial cold storage and transport operations. Overseas experience and a proven ability to adapt to living conditions in other countries would be an advantage. FAO offers a generous tax-free salary with numerous fringe benefits including local cost of living adjustment, housing, medical and educational facilities, and a pension scheme with education costs for the staff members' children. Liberal leave, etc. Replies in confidence should be addressed to: Mr. T. Clarke, Personnel Officer, Agricultural Services Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00187 Rome, Italy.

Royal Armament Research and Development Establishment, Sevenoaks

Systems and Electronic Engineer

required to join a team of scientists engaged on the development of mobile, real-time multi-processor ADP systems for Army operational use. The projects involve the application of a wide variety of electronic equipment to meet requirements for data transmission, processing and display, and the problems of ensuring the reliable operation of such equipment in a field environment. Candidates should be corporate members of one of the recognised Engineering Institutions and must have a sound knowledge of digital computer technology and experience of equipment development.

The successful candidate will be appointed within the salary scale £2,583-£3,396.

Write for an application form (to be returned by 19th October, 1971), to Ministry of Defence, Room 305, Lagoon House, Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8RY, quoting V1336/C.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE

Required for our HEATING DIVISION to handle high quality Hot Water Boilers, Burners, Calorifiers, etc. The successful applicant will probably be qualified to M.N.C. standard, aged 25 to 35 and at present residing in Lancashire or Cheshire.

Attractive salary and Company car provided. Please forward in confidence brief details of experience, present salary, etc. to: C. Collis, CTC HEAT (LONDON) LTD., 13 Westbrook Close, Horstford, Leeds.

JCB HYDRAULICS ENGINEER

JCB Research Limited has a vacancy for an experienced hydraulics engineer qualified to a minimum standard of HNC.

He will be responsible to the chief designer for one of the most important aspects of the company's work. This is not a job for the back room boffin but for an energetic engineer to join a young enthusiastic team with a product reputation second to none in the industry. The successful applicant will be a self-starter and capable of working on his own initiative to see a project through.

JOIN JCB, THE MARKET LEADERS

Written applications to: John Bos, JCB Research Limited, Rochester, Uthorpe, Staffs., ST14 5JP.

WARRINGTON COUNTY BOROUGH Borough Surveyor's Department

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the undermentioned posts in the ENGINEERING DIVISION of the Department, namely: (a) SENIOR ENGINEERS, Grade S.O.2 (£2,766-£3,075). Should be Chartered Engineers with a wide experience of major capital works.

(b) ENGINEERS, Grade IV/V/S.O.1 (£1,932-£2,457 or £2,283-£2,766). (c) HIGHER TECHNICIANS, Grade T.4 (£1,395-£1,653). In general applicants should have had good civil, municipal or structural engineering experience but there are, at each grading level, posts for which experience on major roads of up to urban motorway standards and/or major bridge works will be an advantage.

For each post the point of entry into the scale will be assessed upon the applicant's ability and qualification. Five-day week in operation. Superannuation scheme. N.I.C. Conditions of Service. Approved removal expenses can be allowed and housing accommodation for Posts (a) and (b) may be available. Applications, together with the names and addresses of two referees, must be received by the undersigned not later than 12th October, 1971.

A. ARDWIN, Borough Surveyor.

West Avenue, WARRINGTON, 21st September, 1971.

ities in Hong

Representative
Wanted for Hong Kong and Macao. A good knowledge of the Chinese language is essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sale of a wide range of goods and services. Salary and commission negotiable. Apply to: BRASS & CO. (HONG KONG) LTD., 45, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

QUANTITY SURVEYOR

Address: 25, St. James's Place, London W.1.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE

Required for progressive steel stockholder. A good knowledge of the steel industry is essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sale of a wide range of goods and services. Salary and commission negotiable. Apply to: BRASS & CO. (HONG KONG) LTD., 45, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

SCIENTISTS AND TECHNOLOGISTS

SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL, ROYAL GREENWICH OBSERVATORY, Greenwich, London, SE10 8XJ.

TWO ASSISTANT EXPERIMENTAL OFFICERS

Required for HM Nautical Almanac Office. The successful candidate will be responsible for the production of the Nautical Almanac. Salary and commission negotiable. Apply to: HM Nautical Almanac Office, Greenwich, London, SE10 8XJ.

Printed Circuit and Electronic Equipment Manufacture

A young man of G.C.E. standard is required for a position in a small but leading company. Apply to: P. M. SERVICES (ROCHEDALE) LTD., ANN STREET, ROCHEDALE.

BUSINESS CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT, REPAIR MAINTENANCE OF VEHICLES. The successful candidate will be responsible for the repair and maintenance of vehicles. Salary and commission negotiable. Apply to: DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT, 101, Victoria Street, London SW1H 0EX.

SITUATIONS

Wanted for Hong Kong and Macao. A good knowledge of the Chinese language is essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sale of a wide range of goods and services. Salary and commission negotiable. Apply to: BRASS & CO. (HONG KONG) LTD., 45, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

STOCKPORT CORPORATION

OFFERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD UNIT, 4, FOOTPATH, STOCKPORT. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sale of a wide range of goods and services. Salary and commission negotiable. Apply to: STOCKPORT CORPORATION, 101, Victoria Street, London SW1H 0EX.

TENDERS CONTRACTS

Wanted for Hong Kong and Macao. A good knowledge of the Chinese language is essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sale of a wide range of goods and services. Salary and commission negotiable. Apply to: BRASS & CO. (HONG KONG) LTD., 45, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

WORK WANTED

JIG BOKING ON LARGEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD (General). The successful candidate will be responsible for the sale of a wide range of goods and services. Salary and commission negotiable. Apply to: BRASS & CO. (HONG KONG) LTD., 45, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

VERTICAL BORING

Wanted for Hong Kong and Macao. A good knowledge of the Chinese language is essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sale of a wide range of goods and services. Salary and commission negotiable. Apply to: BRASS & CO. (HONG KONG) LTD., 45, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

SHEETMETAL WORK, Fabrication

Wanted for Hong Kong and Macao. A good knowledge of the Chinese language is essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sale of a wide range of goods and services. Salary and commission negotiable. Apply to: BRASS & CO. (HONG KONG) LTD., 45, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Wanted for Hong Kong and Macao. A good knowledge of the Chinese language is essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sale of a wide range of goods and services. Salary and commission negotiable. Apply to: BRASS & CO. (HONG KONG) LTD., 45, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

LEGAL NOTICES

Wanted for Hong Kong and Macao. A good knowledge of the Chinese language is essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sale of a wide range of goods and services. Salary and commission negotiable. Apply to: BRASS & CO. (HONG KONG) LTD., 45, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

(Dynamo win 5-4 on penalty kicks)

